

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Bethesda, Maryland

Westfield Atheneum,

WESTFIELD, MASS.

No. 8128

Class DISCARDED

ABBREVIATED REGULATIONS.

Any person shall be entitled, under the regulations of the Atheneum, to the use of the Library and Reading-Room for one year upon payment of two dollars, and for six months upon payment of one dollar.

The books shall be divided into three classes:

1. Books of reference, which shall not be taken from the Library.
2. Books for circulation.
3. Magazines.

Two books only of the second class shall be drawn by one person at one time, and they shall be kept out only two weeks, but may be again drawn by the same person, unless they have been called for in the meantime, in which case they shall be retained in the Library two days for the applicant.

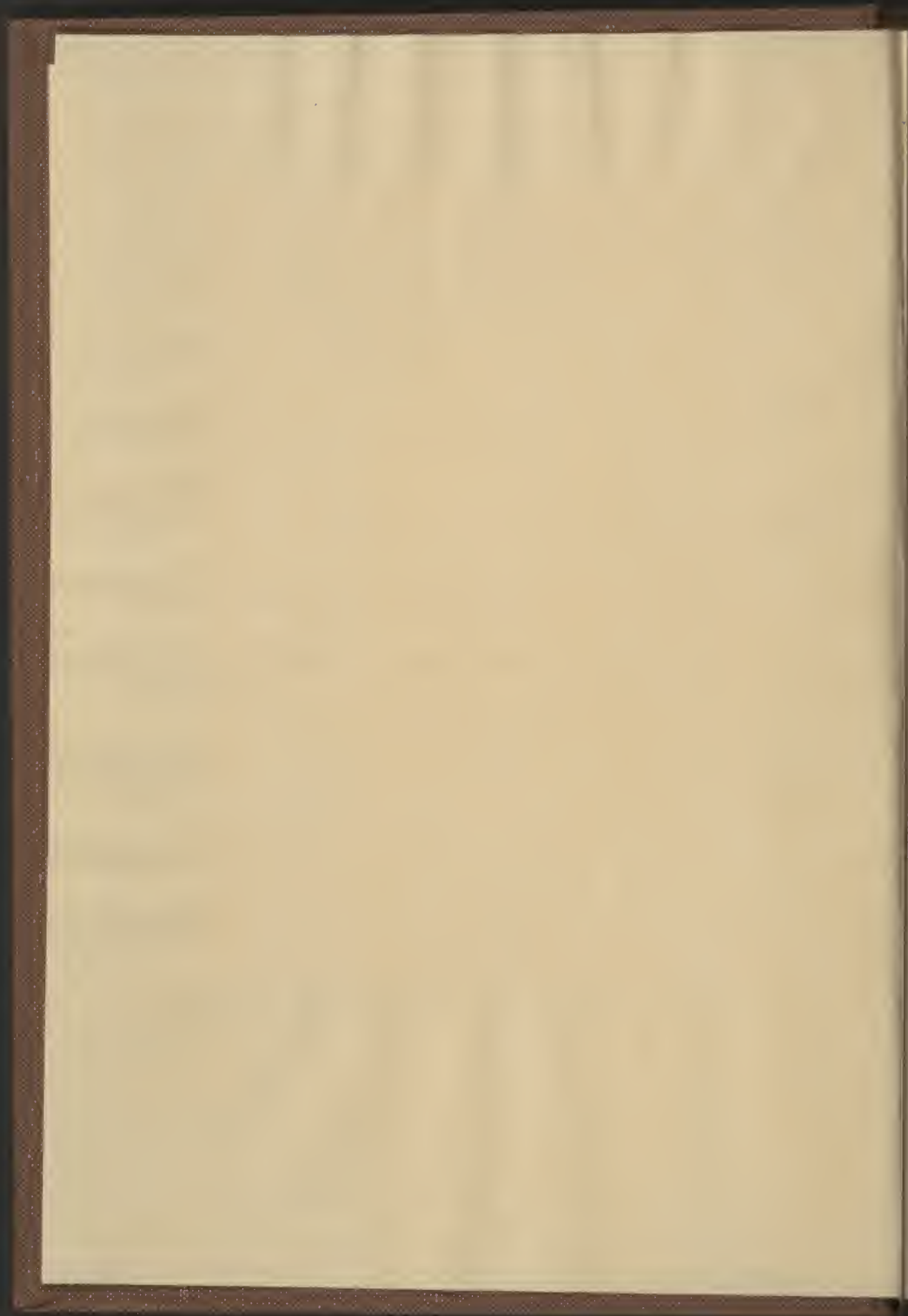
Magazines shall be kept in the Library for one month after they are received, after which time one magazine may be drawn by one person at a time until the expiration of three months after they are received, and thereafter they may be drawn under the same regulations as books of the second class.

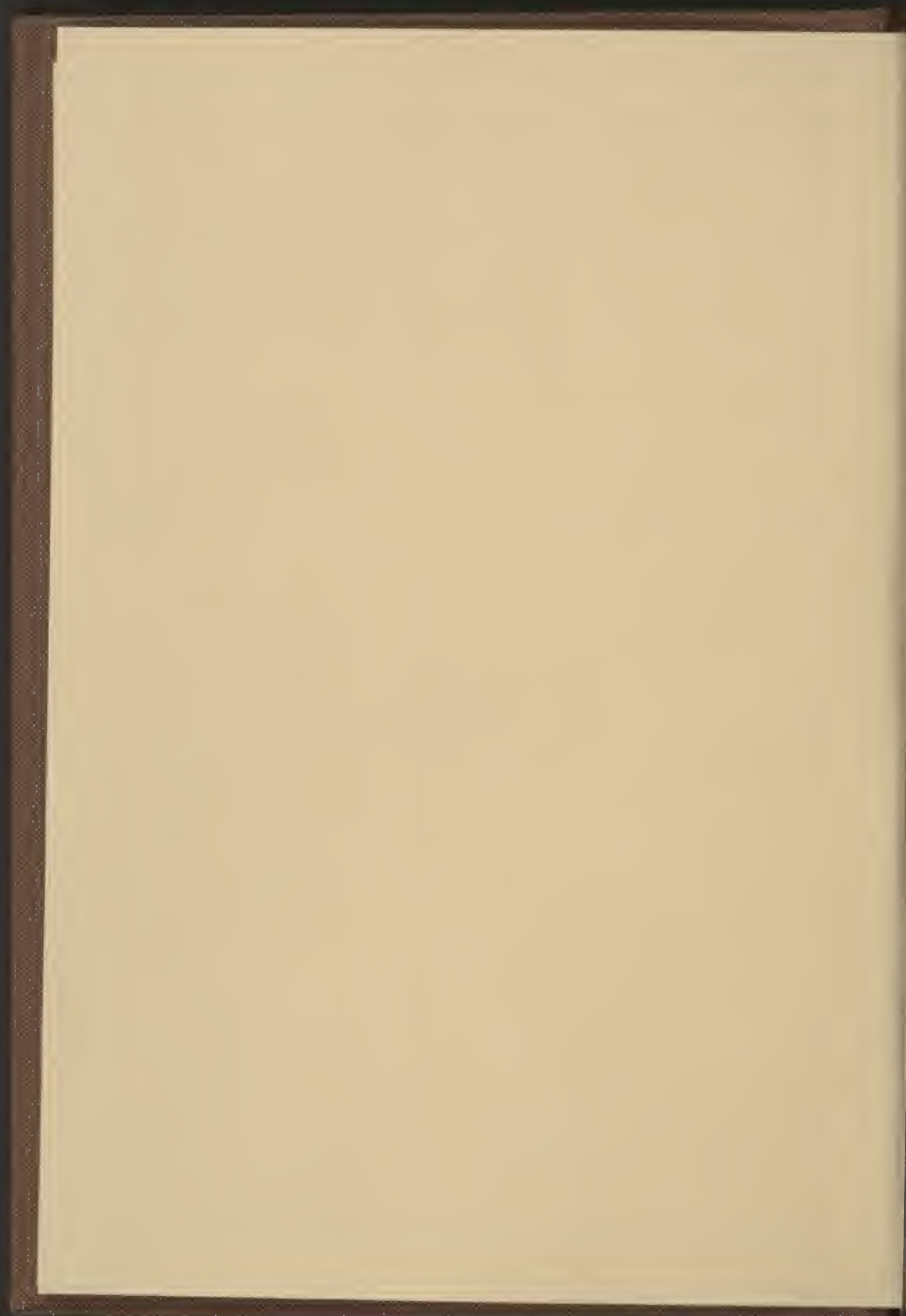
Every person drawing books shall be responsible for all loss or damage to such books while retained by him, and may be required to make a deposit as security against all such loss or damage.

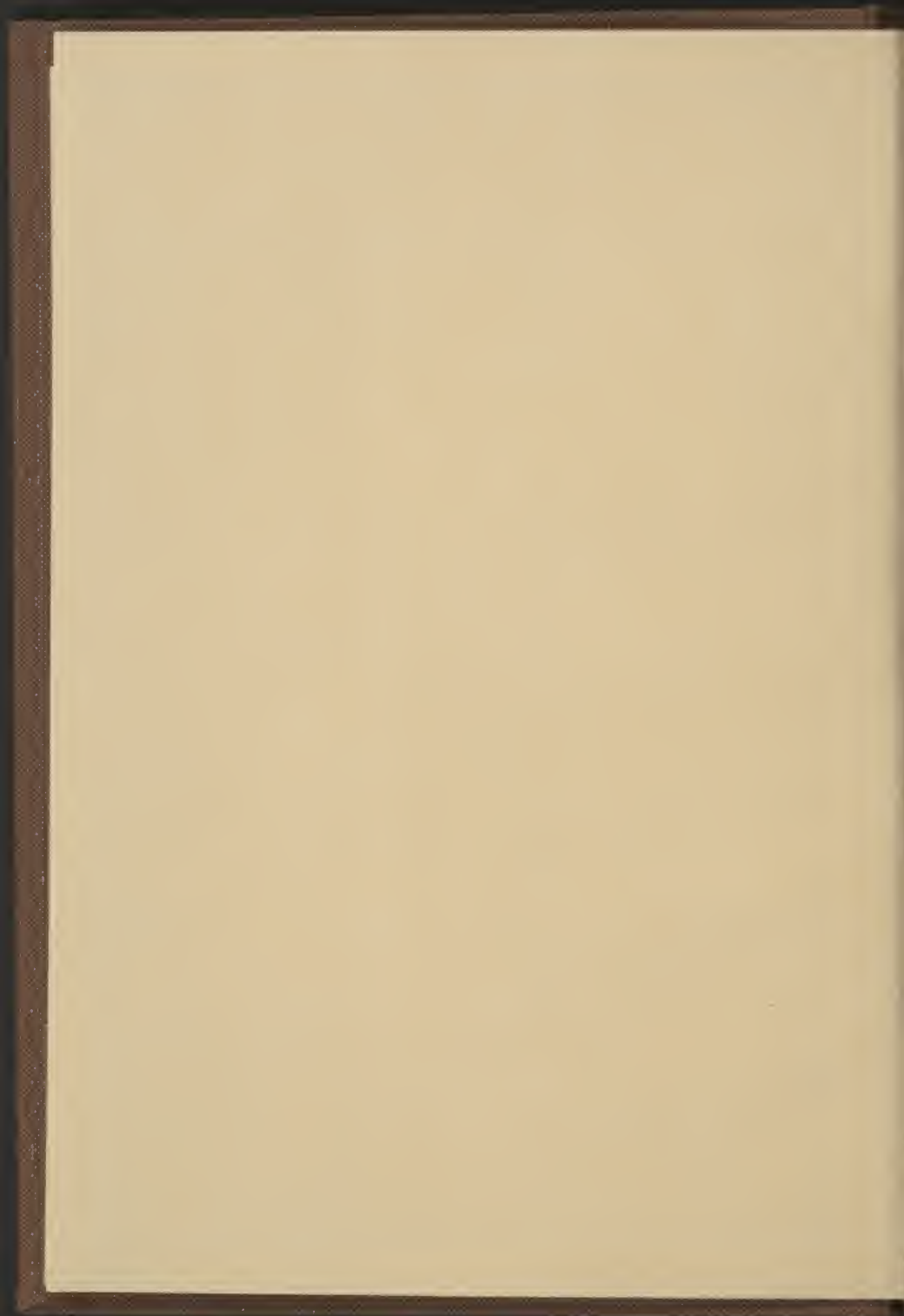
A fine of *two cents* per day shall be imposed for each book kept out over two weeks, which fines as well as all claims for loss of books or injury thereto, shall be paid by the person liable before any more books shall be issued to such person.

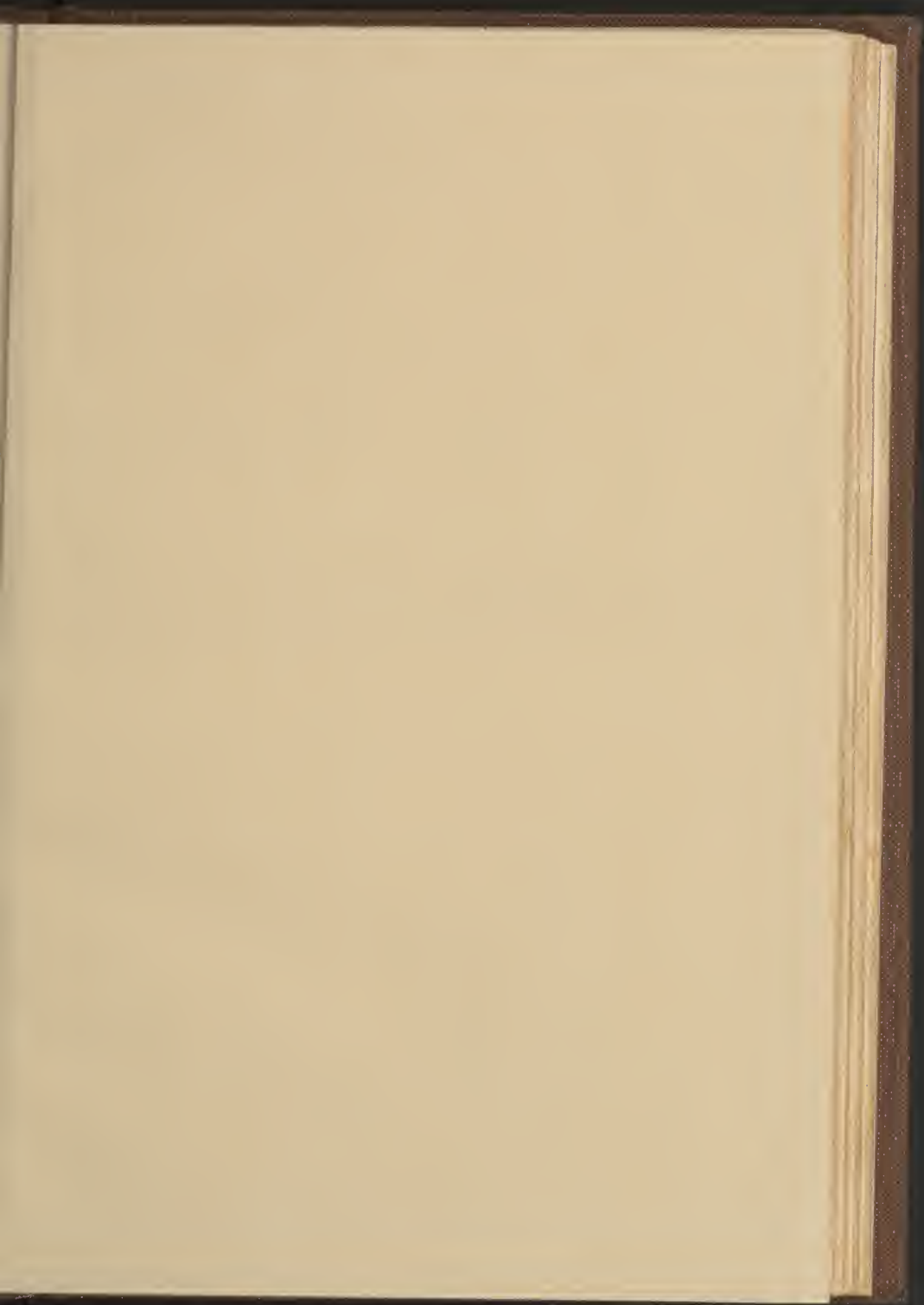
Every person before being permitted to draw books shall sign an obligation to abide by the regulations of the Library.

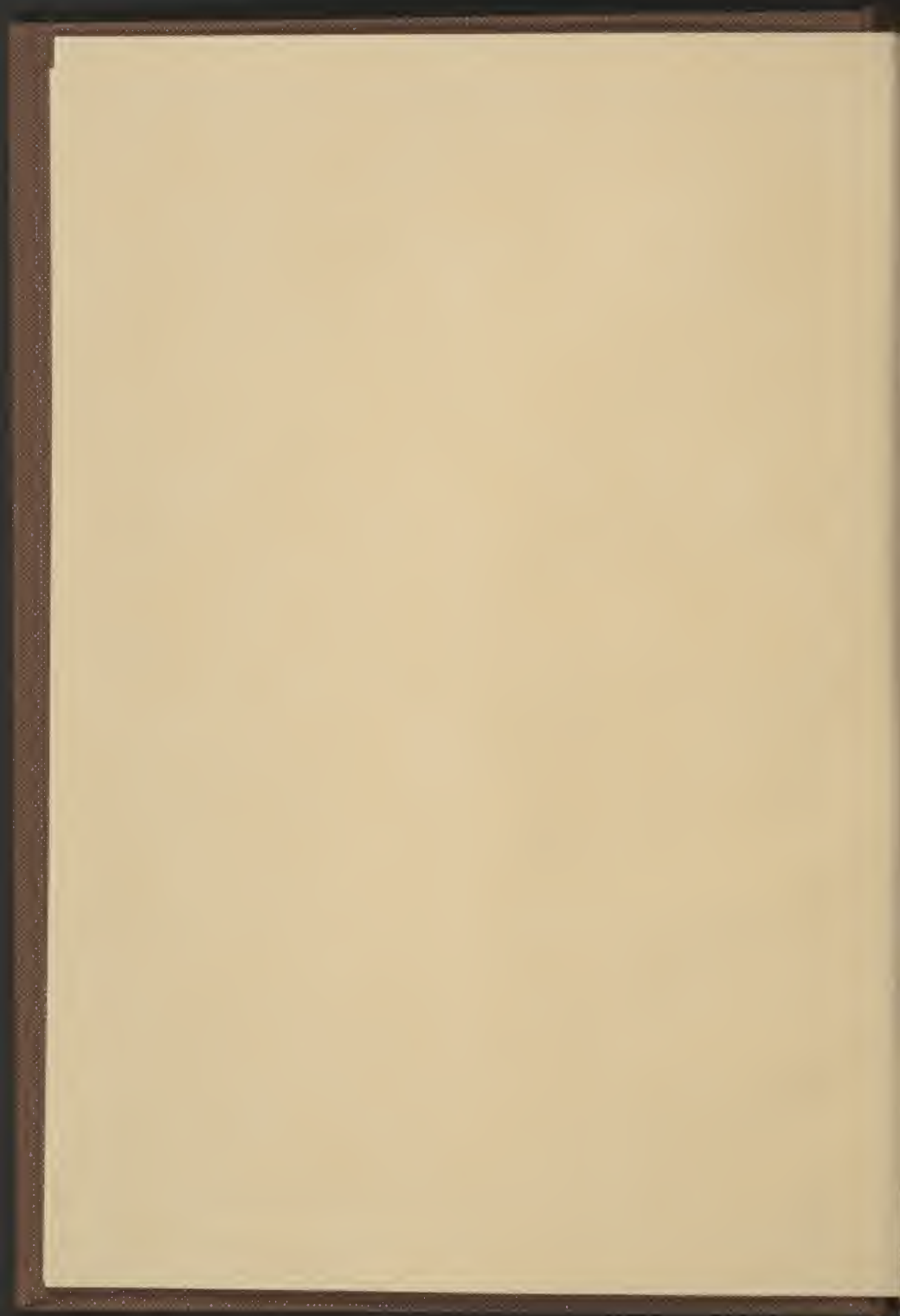
Every book taken from the Library shall be first presented to the Librarian to be charged, and when returned shall be again presented to him to be inspected and credited before it is restored to the shelves.

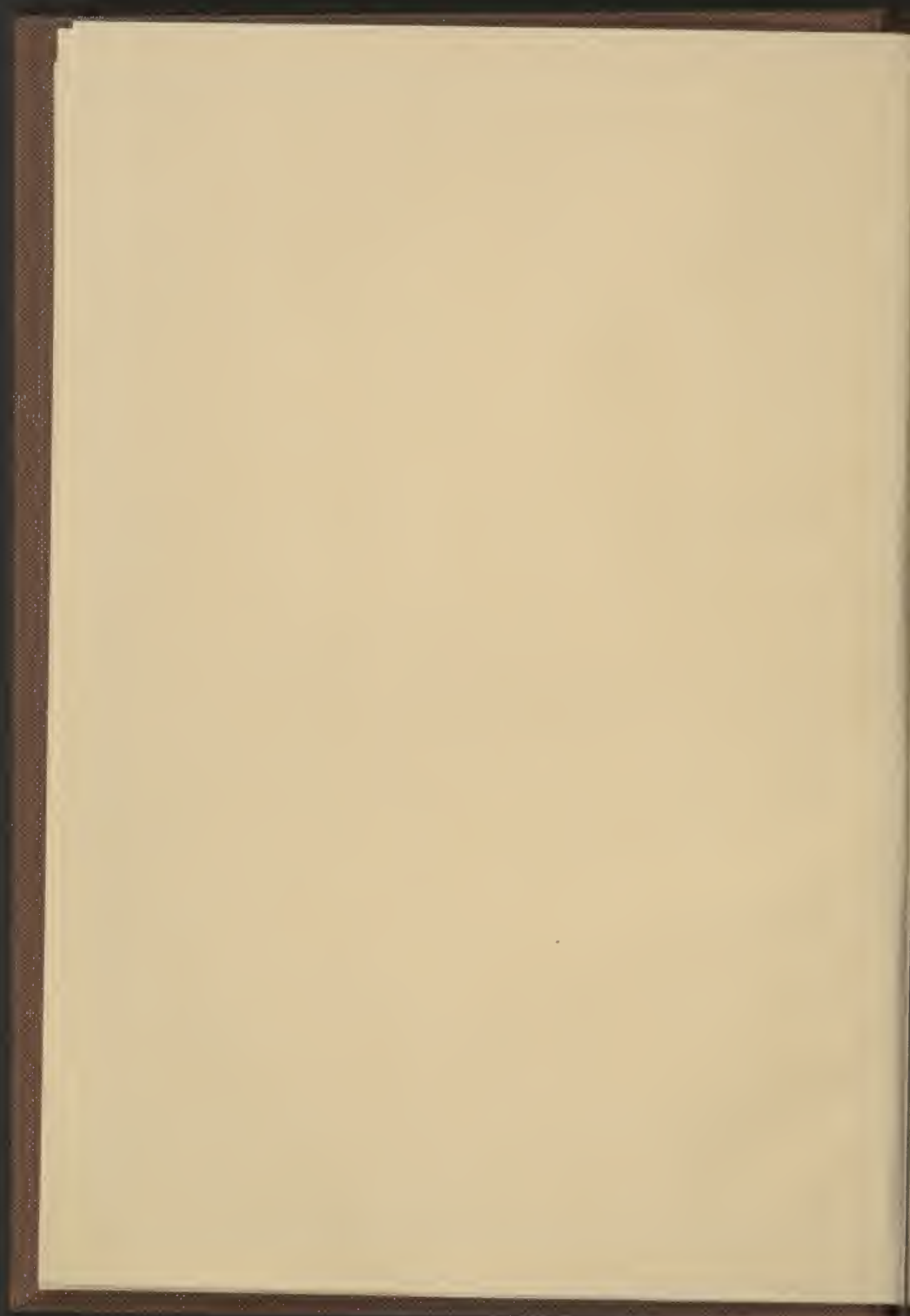






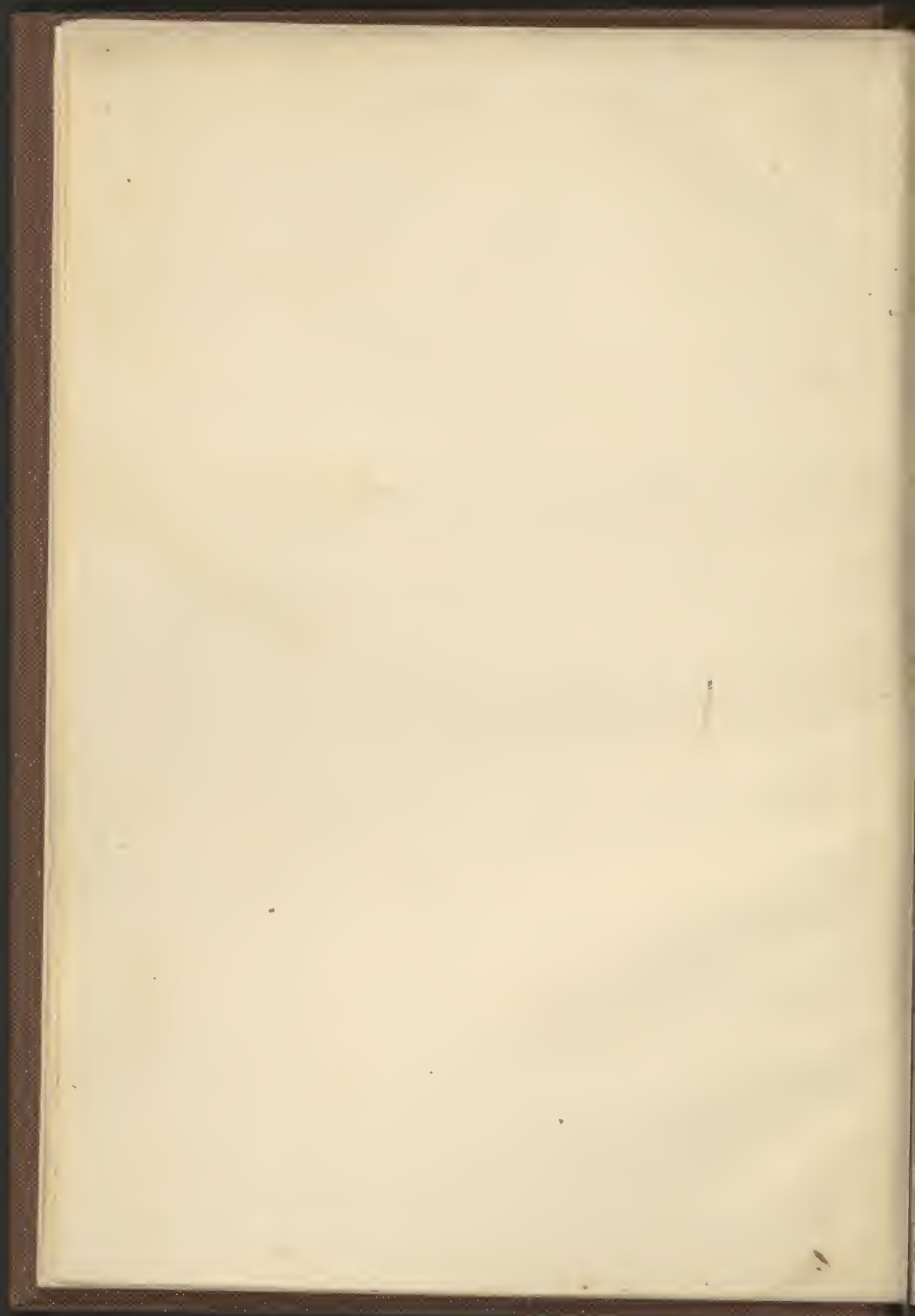






(2)
Mary Tucker

62



Theory & Practice

Med. Stud. Course of 1832 & 3

Class Coeliaca

Order Enterica

Odontalgia. When not rheumatic
when the affection is local - the best cure
is a hot wire (defended by a quill). It is, as
franklin if white hot. Cantharid. also
Lady bugs - also fumes of sulphur - also the
root of the ranunculi (all our common spe-
cies). The latter produce excessive pain - when
applied for vesication they at first produce an
elevation like the sting of a wasp or bee.

Prokinia may act as a counterirritant - Odontalgia
may be driven away by strong est. of wine
also e.g. fear. The nut galls are
also seen in aea. The astringents ~~probably~~
probably diminish ~~sensibility~~ sensibility.

An empirical remedy, sold in College, consist-
ed of powdered nut galls.

The infl. of the investing mem-
brane of the tooth is difficult to cure. It
ultimately separates the connection of it to the

Decaying teeth are much more com-
mon in this country - owing probably to our
changeable climate, to our habits of taking
hot liquids & to the prevalence of dyspepsia
among us, caused by the same circumstances.

Raw grains would be less liable to bring
on aff. of muc. mem. Cardialgia is often
relieved by raw indian meal, powder
corn &c.

Pellitory is one of the best articles

Ptyalism

Sometimes acute, from aff. of muc. mem.
of the mouth. May be produced by acrid
substances, as tobacco, Capsicum. Various
narcotics, ^{occasionally} prod. it e.g. belladonna, Conium.

Extreme acrimony with ex-
coriation and redness, is generally best
relieved by water-pints & emollients.

R. ℥ij catechu grs 10 to 20 ac. pl. - muc.
ac. ver. q.s.

Pyrola umbellata

For a time it is a salutary crisis of fever

After the storm has failed entirely, the bitter, will do well. Gold Thread has been used. Tychon, vulgaris (which is a very strong bitter) has done well. Galiv! during the dent. of child. should not be interposed.

Dysphagia

It may arise from tumours - from partial paralysis, from spasmodic structures - also from morbid secretions, of the part, or want of secretion.

Strictures are treated with caustics & also with bougies - the former is rather a doubtful mode. Prof. S. has seen patients go off very suddenly in consequence of infl. excited by caustic. When the stricture is great, he would prefer bougie.

Tumours producing dysphagia are generally scrophulous. Prof. S. has known iodine do well. He has a good opinion also of cist. pyrola ac. in scrophula. The name is

thought to have advantage over Podine
perhaps they have, on account of the
various salts contained

Dr. Paralytic aff. of the aeroph.
a variety of applications are useful
as Belladonna, in powder, ~~in~~ in the
- 3 lines. Iodine also in infusion
substance is best. Prof. T. also
recommends ether with ar. linct., or
comp. sp. Sars., or Nuxb. linct. or
Cajuput oil a few drops

A Welsh woman died of this disease
in the neighborhood
after her death many cases of def-
icient swallowing occurred in the
neighborhood - purely from affection
of the mind - the mind being strongly
directed to this point.

Prof. T. has known cases in which
sudden spasms would seize the aeroph-
agus & entirely prevent swallowing.
He cured such by putting into the water
a few grains of tart. em. - The water does
run out of the mouth - yet the em. crosses
produces no. - dis. he relieved

5
Blisters externally may be applied

Swallowing may be difficult
from relaxation of the muscles

& Use general & local astringents
Prof. S. has used a variety of remedies
but found none equal to the inner bark
of the Lombardy Poplar

For difficulty of swallow from
chron. catarrh. the best art. is, dry
charcoal the mouth filled half full
(take care however not to breathe in the
mass (thin through the mouth)

When the pharynx is inflamed
apply blisters externally

With. degl. arises from the
scaud tongue, as it is called. which
appears occasionally - but returns
cattle - Use acids as pepper
the urinary so.

Dipsosy - mastic thirst
Hunger is increased in the stomach
Thirst in the fancy

This aff. is generally sympathetic with mor-
bid action of all organs. After it is in
effect of habit as in persons, who are in
the habit of drinking many tumblers of water
in the day

In children it is sometimes
connected with disease of kidneys & ought
to be particularly attended to. When
there is excessive thirst & large flow of
urine, there is extreme danger of di-
betes. If there is weak action, tri-
cath. shd be given, to act on the kid-
neys.

Excessive quantity of food
also ~~and~~ undigested ^{food} & acid
in the stomach, often causes thirst

Simosis

morbid appetite &c. L.B. Several of Good's species are now in vogue, & the chief thing may be symptomatic, so in fact as to threaten the life of the patient. - & hence it is all important to remove such, though they are not the primary aff.

The genus *Simosis* embraces all the non febrile aff. of the stomach.

Prof. F. lectures the course of L. B. & others, who make dyspepsia a species of *Simosis*, express, treat & ca-
rictic.

Excessive appetite gives nauseating articles - or for the last, non-
~~correct~~ cures - also use external pressure by a belt - also divert gases the mind.

Loss of appetite may arise from grief & other aff. of the mind. It is overcome by friction, irritant, & stimulants.

Two cases of protracted fasting occurred in Millroad - a little food however was clandestinely given - The persons were two girls who had a typhus fever.

Gummi Piceae. Perhaps the consumption of chalk, pencils & such things is not injurious, as they are absorbents. Absorbents will palliate but we must depend on stimulants & acids for a cure.

L. Cardialgia. *C. & perturbation* comes in in paroxysms. preceded by a feeling of faintness and nausea & a pain at the pit of the stomach. During a parox. there is generally not more than an hour long, a quart of liquid may be thrown up. This liquid is perhaps secreted both by the stomach & oesophagus. When acid exists in this "Water brash" it is said to be the acetous.

Maize is liable to bring it on & the process dissolves. Yet raw meal of maize will relieve the complaint. Absorbents are useful. A paroxysm may be relieved by opium. & by cubeb, better than by any other acid.

A case mentioned in which raw meal of maize, would keep off a paroxysm of colic. *L. general & Cardialgia*

is a symptom of dyspepsia and must be treated accordingly

Flatulency caused by excess of saccharine food & by vegetables - Can also be by mixture of food!?

Borborygmi are often produced by spasmodic strictures in the bowels of dyspeptics - noise like that of uncorking a bottle - very troublesome.

Urtica urens will polypitate, as the verticillate plants. But the cure is to be effected by exercise & friction &c.

Lividity, emesis. Some men ruminate like animals. A slight increase of it - in the shape of regurgitation - often occurs in persons of weak stomach especially when coffee has been taken - or large quantities of warm liquors in the morning, or large quantities of saccharine food. In such cases the stomach undoubtedly acts, by itself, without the assistance of the abd. muscles

Nausea is a peculiar excitement of a different kind. The process of digestion is suspended, there is an increased secretion of fluids from the surface of the stomach and mesophages. The skin is relaxed, the mucous membranes in general secrete more &c.

Vomiting relieves the nausea & is useful in some affections of the stomach. Vom. also determines the blood to the head, & thus creates a new excitement. In carina & dyspepsia, nausea & vom. break up the morbid action.

Nausea & vomiting may be relieved by carbonic acid, by acids & the irritants as a teaspoonful of liq. guaic. (Prof. Smith - he also gave sometimes a pinch of snuff) or a teaspoonful of spirit.

Sometimes, where acids fail, mucilages - especially animal mucilages will cure - e.g. mure. made by putting snails in of the brook in cold water.

Ex. cetera of the same kind has a powerful influence. Making a loss and

bumping the loud call of the be injurious.

The vomit consists of, as it does
can also be taken as an impression

I. Dyspepsia

Caused by indigestible food is excessive
distension, excess of acid, or acid indigestion
by mucus, by liquor, or by liquid or
by pass. & everything it is. Caused
by winds, & in some persons the sea air
brings on a paroxysm - & acid it is nearly
allied to gout. Called one more-
over, of it also a part of the stomach.

The disease, however, rather by ter-
minating in schistosis of the stom. parts.
of the pylorus, & this may often be felt externally.
Ulceration also may form along the int.
al. can. but even then they generally
originate from tubercles. The lungs
may ultimately become affected.

Dyspepsia is a term applied to
all those aff. of the stomach which are
not included under any other

It may arise from 1st from debility or atony of the stomach 2nd from morbid irritability of stomach. 3rd from a sort of erythematous inflammation of the stomach

Many cases occur of inpatientism on the subject ~~and~~ abstinence. Patients persuade themselves that there is no danger of taking too little food, & that they shall certainly recover if they do but persevere in abstinence - a sub derangement takes place & they persist in their inpatientism until they die of inanition - after having lived for some time on a few ounces of water, and a few of bread, & a deal of fecula, but principally of wood-fibre

Laxatives sufficient to keep up a gentle peristaltic action, & a moderate extent of this part of the system equal to that of health, may be very beneficial just as are frictions &c upon the skin

Mineral waters, are occasionally beneficial, but often injurious, at

9
Theriacals are beneficial
but in large quantities, very serviceable.
Thousands of specifics have been famous.
Tur water is a pretty good article - as
good as most such famous remedies. Dr. S.
has often drunk it.

Asiatick arrow. was formerly much used
But y ashes, were ~~made~~ much thought
of in Phil. But the old ladies had known
time ago that root was a good thing
for the belly ache & that white mickony
ashes were useful adjuvants.

Specac. is often invaluable - in
 $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. doses.

Oxide of bismuth is often very valuable.
The whole class of aromatics & nervines
have been used. Of the aromatics perhaps
culamum is as good as any. The Socd
are good of sedative.

Frequently Men & excessive thirst
& then let a small quantity of liquor be
drunk.

Dyspepsia, & actions produced
by excess of food & in such cases,

has been cured by acids the same
as the same would be prepared by
Cinnabar, Cor., iron & the
various preparations of iron - especially
the list of the mineral.

Where there is excessive thirst Prof.
3. has found no article more grateful
than Cinnamon, Cinnamon. It seems
to act by stimulating the absorbents.

Prof. 3. thinks favorably of using
the spring of the year, 'a decoction of
Purifiers' or Chemaphilites. He made
a decoction of them so strong, that it
could keep without the addition of any
other article. He found taking a wine
glass full 2 or 3 times a day, very benefi-
cial to himself. Also used his sim-
ilar decoction.

Bye hasty padding (minute
padding) is a good article of fine
cappels. N.B. after the padding is
made, take it out put it ~~in~~ on a plate
set it by the fire & let it sweat - by
which process it will cease to be sticky.

Twisted bread is a valuable article
vide Lect on d. i. of chil.

Frictions, thorough & applied
to the whole skin, are very beneficial

The nitro-muriatic acid both
is a valuable article for its effect on the liver

The ~~for~~ French think much of
a dinner pill of 1 gr of aloes taken with
the food to act as a tonic, laxative &c.

When the mind is affected with
depressing passions, a small quantity of
opium taken 2 or 3 times a day, will be a
valuable palliative. Still some of the
worst cases of dyspepsia have been pro-
duced by opium in large quantities.

W. Philip recommends small doses of
Epson salts taken in the morning. It often
does well

is a substitute for frictions & is
often valuable. Prof. L has known
persons who could not ~~sleep~~ ^{lie} in next their
skins without bringing on dyspepsia
The feet sh^d be kept carefully warm.

Sometimes the cold bath and the shower
bath are very serviceable

Friction and pressure upon the
loins as practised by Galatad, was
practised by Mesmer in Paris, as Dr.
Franklin's line

Comp. of St. Luc. or Comp.
the St. Luc $\frac{z}{j}$ with sulph. ether $\frac{z}{j}$ is
very valuable as a palliative

Spice. 3 hyosc. equal
parts - in laxative doses

The practice of taking an-
emetic once a week or so, with the
view of clearing the stomach, is to
be condemned. An emetic of opium
or white vitriol may occasionally be indi-
cated

A difference of opinion ex-
ists as to the utility of ~~pearl~~ potash
I have thought highly of a few drops of car-
potash. Prof. P. has known of a
injury done by taking very large quan-
tities of potash, for a considerable length
of time. In such cases it may be absorbed

in consequence of being so consequently, presented
(in a morbid state of the system) to the absorbents.

Sine water is often valuable.

Carbonic acid will diffuse a grateful
glow throughout the system. Mixed with
the food, it is very serviceable also.

Chalk was very much used formerly
as a dyspeptic remedy. The phys. used to talk
of going through a course of chalk. The
Chalk mixture has sustained its reputation.

Strong bitters are valuable, some
stomachs will be most benefited by grossin
others by calumba others again by Eupato-
ria. Other stomachs again are distressed
by a strong bitter.

The nervous bitters are prefer-
able; the hop is the best of these - to be
in infusion or in pill. N.B. the Infusion
being easy, may be readily formed into pills
without any other ~~remedy~~ article.

A tight girdle, or bandage,
will assist it.

Prof. F. H., after felt the sensation
of the disease, called by Cullen, atonic gout. A very
distressing sensation - somewhat like a
constant dropping - constant pressure
on the stomach demanded - horror of men-
tal exertion - distress after eating - yet
a fine muscular strength good
He broke up a severe fit of it by a
severe ride in bad weather. Dr. Rush
broke it up in a man by sending him through
N. Jersey in a snow storm

The Angochera bark does
wonders in cases of debility, loss of voice,
etc. in females recovering from partu-
rition. R. Ang. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ cub. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ s.l.
grs 20 or 30 in a quart of wine, or
in water with a little spirit.

Such a recipe does well also in the spring
for rheumatics and the sedentary say ^{R. P.} Ang
 $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ cub. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ sulph. $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ also $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ in
a pint of water, with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of spirit - ta-
ke spoonful 3 or 4 times a day. This
used to benefit Mr. Whitney's men.

12

Decays of animal & gastric liquor
used to be given upon the old principle
"every part helps a part" There seems to be
some efficiency in this.

Warm liquids in the morning
relax the stomach. Prof. S. has often
had tremors from taking warm coffee in
the morning, but never ~~for~~ has suffered
inconvenience from cold coffee in any
quantities. If warm drinks must be
taken the astringents are to be preferred e.g.
gum rivale

The tepid bath occasionally
is in many cases of great benefit

In dyspepsia from over-
drinking, the pati. may change to wine
& better infusions with advantage

A bitter or bad taste in the
mouth may best be corrected by charcoal
- dry if it can be taken so

After a ~~case~~ of insolent
action must treat with Carth. or turbit gal
cum or both or pellitory. N.B. The
simple liq. of guaic. is much better than

It is found in ch. of Decid. or others
which are more apt to offer it stored

The mild acorn-like bitters, do
well combined with pectorals, such as
Cantuar. hyperic. seroth. hyper.
without sc. But the true pectoral
in tea spoonful doses, does well of itself

Colic

Best divided into two species C. Fluens
& C. rachialgia. The name colic
is not applicable because it conveys the idea
of inversion of the intestines

Constip. vom. severe pain
sometimes a hardening of the muscles

Caused by suspension of nat. peristalt.
mot. & brought on by, strict. by
indigested food sc. wet feet, cold sc.

Far less consequence, frequent vom.
formerly Dr. Rush remarked
that in his day the students & at Princeton
too the country who had been in the
habit of taking milk night and mor-

and had the same, while those
from the large towns who ~~were~~ had
been in the habit of taking warm liquors
in the morning, escaped.

Dyspepsia seems now to take the place
of colic.

Begin your treatment with
counterirritation. I give say 20 gr
cal. I follow close & herd with
enemias! haam! But it is better to
~~bathe~~ ^{fill} the other end with warm water
also - make the patient drink
tumbler after tumbler of warm water
Prot. I would now cure by filling the
whole ab. can. from one end to the
other full of warm water. Take care
of bladder, get a pipe, pour 2 qts
warm water - sit on it! & take the whole!

You may give cal. at the same time
or if after a couple of hours the warm
water does not relieve

But cal. has more effect when resort
to it for a while

For the first 6 or 8 years of his practice Prof. S. never succeeded with opium. // Lately he uses it considerably especially combined with calomel

Mull, physic, formerly performing in colic was of two sorts the first a compound of aloes and spices - the stronger a compound of aloes, spices & scammony.

// The following is a recipe a decoction of senega, ^{white} yolk of an egg, castor oil & sweet oil - give continually until it operates.

Croton oil often acts when the cork is merely touched to the tongue by continuous action or sympathy - when it could not have reached the stomach at all. It is an article which is apt to irritate, & shall not be given when there is continuous action.

// After the bowels are thoroughly evacuated you may give opium, or aromatics, or some such preparation as elix. peruvianum. // Prof. S. has given of late

14
Hears col. & ip. & sometimes instead of
the sp. gives hysterics

Some rely upon opium as a
specific almost for colic - When it arises
from acidity, opium does well - but
from its habit is apt to be thrown off - But
for ~~some~~ continue it with acids & arom-
atics. ^{Dr. Haller} Dr. Haller often used to give
2 quarts sometimes.

The patient is apt to be com. a very
impatient as the vom. & pain is constant
and long continued.

When every thing is thrown up
give calomel.

Tobacco is safer for persons
who are in the habit of using it. I have
seen persons killed by it. The best mode
of administering it is by blowing up the
smoke. Give not more than 3j of paper
tobacco in 2 pt. of water. 3j to one acq.
lead to its use.

After you have relieved vomit.
you may apply epispastics

Drinking cold water on the bowels has been useful

After recovery he is particularly careful about his food, & about taking cold.

One cause of the prevalence of colic in former years was probably the quantities of sour cider drunk.

Colica Rachialgia

Pain extending through to the back

Convulsions - ^{paralysis} paralysis of extremities
Pulse not much affected - after a time rather slow ^{& an all} skin shrivelled, dark
& cold. Tongue relaxed, insentient,
& white. Abdom. muscles rigid navel drawn in.

Prof. S. has been afraid to bleed in this complaint - as he ~~thought~~ thought his patients would recover if properly managed.

In this complaint there is not excessive quantity of food sent out to the bowels, & the action is a sub-paralysis.

15
I am accompanying get the affection.

Equalize action on the skin
the old can. do.

Starcie's, as hyoscyamus, or opium
The elder "Barton" gave opium as a
cath. (indirectly). Camphor does well.

Other causes than head may
produce this complaint. Patients are less
subject now than formerly, because they
now take less than formerly.

Cases relation in which head was undoubtedly
the cause

Cal. is a safe and efficient remedy.
But Prof. F. relies as much upon
camphor as upon any other remedy giving
it in to the mouth, by the
nose & externally applied. There, no
danger of from opium, because the bowels
are constipated.

The only cath. are good
in case of debility give el. sal. with cas-
tor oil. Quinine is good
opiates, spec. of cal.

My first mistake is the old &

then lemons to

Put the patient in tepid bath & keep him in half an hour giving him cordials at the same time

Dr. Moseley lost not a single patient, after he began to treat the case, ~~and~~ with a table spoonful of his opiate solution 2 or 3 times a day & then as an old remedy, ~~for~~ 12 grs. with as much nutmeg 3 or 4 times a day

Paralysis may follow, but Prof. has never known it do so

Colica Cibaria

Colic from dyspepsia and from misused food & from the Eastward are said sometimes to be poisonous, & at the same time to have a copious taste. Excessive quantities of one common shellfish may produce c. cib. in some persons. When the bowels are disturbed by such articles, there is generally an eruption also upon the skin. This is true also of the Phytolacca.

The various species of Colic run into each other

Spasmodic colic may be distinguished
by the violence of the pain, by the sudden
transition, of the pain. &c. Common
treatment, tepid bath, narcotics and narcotics
are principally indicated. Give injections
also of aromatic herbs & camphor

Nephritic colic

Not mentioned by Boerhaave - but a division
made by ~~Boerhaave~~ some people

Pain in the back with tenderness
the loins, about the urin. org. also
pain running down the thigh - retraction
of one or both testicles - Common symptoms
of colic, ^{resulting} ~~also~~ also. This form is
spasmodic, & paroxysmal and during
the paroxysm, the patient can scarcely be
confined

This variety is a disease of irri-
tation rather than of inflammation - Give
large doses of opium and camphor

Use the warm bath - cathartics &c
The cathartics & the trebuchets, & copai-
ba do well also

When a colic attack is merely
spasmodic caused instantly with
excessive pain and a spasmodic action
in the left ileum and the ischialia
total suppression of urine - not
so much so long.

In his variety Prof. K. has told
when his remedies seemed not to be
sufficiently of the pain was excessive that
he derived little or no benefit from v.s.

The warm bath has done well - & so
have external irrit. of ol. orig. also
'mentation'. Sometimes, however, very
heat, from heated substances, or a
spirit lamp does better.

This ^{nephritic} colic frequently affects the blad-
der with spasmodic action - also there
seems to be no secretion of urine the
bladder not being full.

- Narcotics, diaphoretics & counterirritants
& purgatives. This nephritic colic
though not located of by Good is men-
tioned by other writers. An anal-
gous disease may be caused by the

17
passage of feces through the ureters
- and is to be treated in a similar
manner.

Colic of the Intestine

Another division is constipation
which is generally a symptomatic ailment.
Sometimes however it arises from a per-
manent stricture of the small intestine.

After dinner in ~~young~~ especially in
bed-ridden persons, there is an accumu-
lation of feces about the head of the colon.
Chalk or magnesia or ^{may also be} mustard or even charcoal
give injection, of decoct. of Eupatorium
or catnip with one third or one half
of melted lard. It is a common
practice to give injection of sweet oil
or of castor oil. But Prof. F. prefers
lard which is always at hand, and is
smoother and less irritating to the bowels.
He has seen surprising effects produced
by ~~the~~ sometimes filling the bowels
full. Case in which a child's life
was saved by this practice.

Sometimes from accumulation
of fecal matter at the caecum coli, there

...be an external division which
may open externally, e.g. suppuration. Prof.
L. has known such cases, but no deaths
then. N.B. the action of gravi-
ty assists the accumulation.

Series cathartics, in such cases, such
as Croton oil, are mischievous acting
locally and increasing the unequal ac-
tion of the bowels. Hence use the
mildew, laxatives, cathartics, & tuncs
& aromatics, with injections of foam-
tation.

For a time, in such complaints
patients say they cannot take injections -
even say they will not. Great patience
is required.

Where oil is given & is disagreea-
ble, it may be rendered pleasant
by Camphor. For a time, dashing
cold water on the bowels is right - as is

oprostases continued

A good emulsion is a mixture of castor oil, olive oil, & a little aqua ammonia. Satisfy Prof. F. he, succeeded better with linct. jalap. than with any thing else. It answers better even than colocynth.

But we must insist upon copious & repeated injections & prevail over their objections.

Sailors go ashore for weeks, even ^{over} but they often suffer from impacted feces.

Prof. Smith, sometimes introduces a stomach tube into the rectum - in order to get injections, farther up.

Diarrhoea

Copious frequent liquid discharges, without cramping. Arise, from various causes.

A disease of the muscular action of the bowels - and of the secretion of the bowels - accompanied also with morbid action of the liver & skin.

A disease like dysentery, translated from the surface to the bowels. A rare exciting cause, is attenuation of the perspiration & a visit

which may produce dysentery, or a year
may produce diarrhoea, the next

may be produced by indigestible food
as fresh fruits or by excessive quantities
of food not readily digested. Yet, such
causes, as these may produce either diarrhoea
dysentery or colic, or vomiting.

The kinds of stools vary very
much. On these Dr Good has founded
his classification. He makes 8 varieties,
but it would be just as easy to make a
hundred varieties as 8. Besides this, the
stools change in the progress of the disease.

Chylous diarrhoea Prof. S. does not believe
in the existence

The stools may be slimy, yellow, green,
brown, dark col^d & fetid, bloody, watery,
clay coloured, &c. &c. They may vary
very much in the course of 24 hours.

Dissection, throws but little light on the sub-
ject - they exhibit abrasions, or ulcerations.

Particular attention sh^d be paid
to the cause. The tuberous roots, & ~~ex-~~
are common causes when used in large

17
guaculis. N.B. the article may be whole
some in small quantities, and injurious in
large. The inhab. of the Polyn. islands suf-
fer from diarrh. from the taro. So also
Lewy & Clarke found their men affected with
diarrh. when living exclusively on the Qua-
mash root.

Hence in all diarrhoeas be careful
about giving potatoes and other esculent roots.

If there is reason to suspect
the presence of offending articles in the sto-
mach or exetic. (Dr Dought had a
piece of carrot remain in his bowels, 2 months
causing colic &c. Hence we often

commence the treatment of diarrhoea, when
it arises from food, with a cathartic.

Often also a cathartic, by producing a
new action, cures the disease at once.

Bear in mind that in this dis-
ease there is obstructed perspiration of temper-
ature of the surface. Hence the utility of pedi-
lucium, diaphoretics, tepid bath &c.

If the disease is accompanied
with vomiting or with pain, employ com-

territants as mustard

Give mucilages also
Also the absorbents & alkalis;

Where the liver is at all affected the
best articles are, opium - Camphor & opoeon
op. Camph. opoe. & Cal. or blue pill -
giving enough to keep up a gentle peristaltic
action, & perspiration

Sometimes the disease is accom-
panied with fever, & a full & tense pulse
requiring the lancet

Frequently there is considerable
thirst - then give absorbents alkalis & arom.

R chalk $\mathfrak{z} \text{ss}$ reg. alk. $\mathfrak{z} \text{ss}$ sem.
card. $\mathfrak{z} \text{ij}$ - or use any other aromatic
e.g. the verticillate plants - the mints &c.

Troscordeum's pill. Opium ^{℥ss} spec.
rhub. $\mathfrak{z} \text{ss}$ pulled with extract of Teucrium
& Cardui - a nervous - inferior probably
to motherwort - This pill was formerly
kept as a sort of specific in families
In general, no pill is better than
one of rhub. spec. & op.

Prohibit shell fish of all kinds
 Pouscabe, the feculas, mucilages, & dry
 articles, as crackers, & ~~wheat~~ bread. See
 also spices, as pepper to

Chronic diarrhoea of the tropi-
 cal climate is called Flux. May con-
 tinue for years - the stools may vary very
 much & change often - bloody, fecal
 bilious, clay colored, ^{pusulent} - even sebaceous,
 Appetite craving - especially for fowl
 geese, pork, baked pig &c the most im-
 proper articles. Skin dry, ^{dark} & shrivelled
 like a mummy.

Enjoin flannels, frictions &c.
 & rest - prohibit exercise & riding

The ~~same~~ after advan-
 ced years - In some of the W. I. Colonies is con-
 sidered a preventative. Our, penisper-
 man. Canad. seems to be preferable to the
 off. Colonies

Give cal in small quantities -
 not to salivate - to run and the system
 in every possible way - allow moderate
 & easy exercise - enjoin all the rules of

dry pepper, about eating slowly &c.

Sometimes Prof. F. has succeeded with astringents. He has found no article superior to the *cornus circinata*. Still this article will not cure every case though it has cured apparently desperate ones.

When astringents may be used in the mean time while astringents are used the bowels sh^d be kept soluble by use of soap or such articles.

Bark is often indicated, by the debility - or are ^{also} stimulents sometimes.

As an astringent a coffee made of a cornus, was much used by Prof. Smith & was found very grateful.

Give injections of starch & land-oil at night to prevent the patients getting up & becoming chilled. At the same time give a pill of rhubarb & soap or a blue pill to operate in the morning.

Woollen pills - 20 or 40 years ago some young men left on an island, for sealing - were cured of dysentery &

cured themselves by cutting up old worn clothes & making pills of them - They ~~found~~ brought the remedy home & it became famous. A. B. L. will know to persons that sheep are rendered constipated by eating wool & die.

Fine charcoal (e.g. lampblack) burnt over again in a conical, often cures *Copris*, ^{mucilaginosus} infections (of broth especially - & mutton broth for instance) often relieve the irritability of the bowels & retard the peristaltic action. R. starch 2 or 3 1 tabl spoonful. Lencanum 1 or 2 teas spoonfuls.

For the skin hog water is rec

Cholera

It is objected to the term "morbus" but this somewhat resembles "dys" & "dysenteria". Good's term "biliosa" is more objectionable because it conveys a false idea. Prof. G. has never seen a bilious cholera.

Good's cholera flatulenta ~~does not exist~~ is no cholera at all. He seems to ~~rather~~ describe some variety of dysentery.

It seems to arise from the same cause as bilious fever.

It is generally said by some writers that all the mischief is effected by bile getting into the stomach. Now we know that, in diarrhoea, irritable states of the stomach &c. the bile of animals is a valuable remedy, as a allays irritation of al. can.

Produced by checked perspiration - by excessive quantities of food, indigestible food &c. These causes sometimes produce cholera, sometimes diarrhoea, sometimes bilious fever, according, as other & additional causes operate ..

22

Acid fruits ~~and~~ milk, especially
plunging in milk, are apt to produce it.

The predisposing cause may be
debility. The disease may commence with
languor, lassitude &c.

It is ^{spiral} ~~loping~~ pains & uneasiness
vom. ^{spiral} hurried respiration, ^{colligative} sweat &c. cramps in the muscles, cold-
ness of extremities, or death like coldness of
the whole body.

This disease may be said to bear
the same relation to bilious fever that a tornado
does to a regular storm.

If offending substance exist in
the stomach, give large quantities of warm
drink, as ^{or chicken broth} ~~carbonic~~ beer. Some writers
commend large quantities of warm water, in this
article probably acts somewhat like the warm
bath.

Give 10 drops of Sennamum, once
in 15 min. until the vom. is relieved - but
always apply counterirritant. Continue also
10 drops of spirit once in 15 min. However
at very first of the epidemic attack, before

The evacuations have been even canonic
tea may be used.

Offensive mixtures, with aromatics
or shoes or brim - to stop vomiting

Pearl salt with aromatics is given to allay
thirst

Late in the disease bitters may be
advisable, as columbo, or unicorn root
(Urtica farnesina)

Cholera sporadica

When the evacuations are bilious, we may
predict that this aff. will not follow.

The morbid cause, in case of this dis-
ease act with such intensity as to suspend
the powers of life - just like an excessive dose
of alcohol.

It has prevailed at previous
periods, however Sydenham's account of it
is a good one

In Muscat Persons are said to
have died a few minutes after the attack

Those who have been most in the
disease, have very generally been non-contagionists

83

The febrile disease differed widely from
others - no premonitory symptoms - no consecutive
fever - collapse differed considerably - violent
effluvia & sores were uncommon with it, caused
sometimes by delirium tremens.

James Johnson maintains, that the
mild autumnal diarrhoea which resulted al-
most universally from the medical consti-
tution & gradually changed to cholera in some
persons. Fevers also commenced more than
ever with vom. & purg.

It is a question - whether this disease
is a fever or not. It is as much a fever (says
Prof. F.) as yellow fever - though particular
cases may not exhibit a fever. All the cases
of one part of the same epidemic

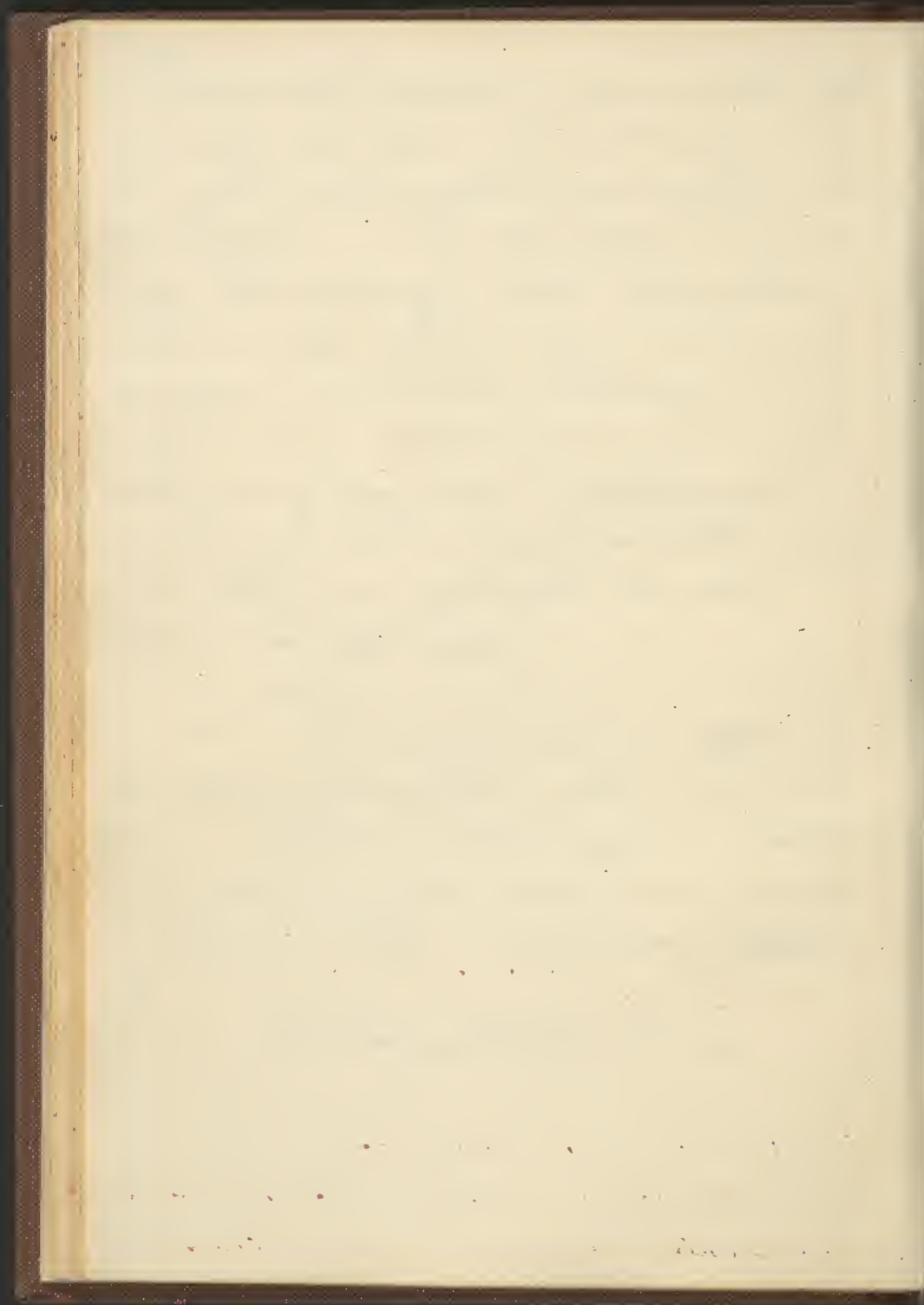
In this disease the symptoms
have observed with more accuracy than in
other diseases - hence various symptoms were
considered strange which are often met with
in other diseases, e.g. It was thought strange
that no bile was thrown off from the stomach
but this is always the case in common cholera.

Peculiar to this sudden seemed to be the
peculiar colicness. The method by which
the system evolves caloric seemed to be sudden-
ly checked. The respiration was gene-
rally ~~like~~ kept up, & like that of ani-
mal, in whom the par vagum had been
divided - not heating the body

There is no witchcraft in it -
nothing very marvellous - merely a few
symptoms to which we were not accustomed
- It is to be governed by the laws of the
system, and of disease

There existed universally
sensations of diarrhoea, with no evacua-
tion - weakness - borborygmi, - liability
to great injury from Cucumbers & fruit,
coldness - chills - uneasiness at stom-
ach.

We had just before the be-



Trochica

25

To it goes two cases of Trochica
 & proctodica Prof. F. has seen several
 cases and is unable to make ^{up} his mind
 what to call them - He has suspected an
 affection of the rectum somewhat like cancer
 glans & evidence of the uterus. But small
 bloody and subpyemic stools sphincter
 extremely sensitive catheters apt to be thrown
 up - no evidence of a permanent stricture
 One case continued 16 years - Best re-
 lieved by opium, morphia & hyoscyamus

Pile int. op. 3, 10. Canpl 3, 10. ac. pl. 3, 10
 Card 10, 10. Successes but as an external ap-
 plication - Patient finally died of consump-
 tion. Sometimes force herorrhages from the
 bowel, took place ^{& then the piles were altered} in the course of the
 disease piles and hemorrhoids were formed and
 taken off, but had no influence upon the
 main disease. Perhaps there is an af-
 fection of the sigmoid perhaps a cancer internal
 hyp. The small stools were probably caused

by the irritability of the sphincter.

Various empirical articles were tried. Char-
coal seemed to benefit the mucous mem-
brane - but this remedium was liable
to accumulate - ~~relieved~~ removed by
mechanical means - by injection, of lard

Proctitis tenax, is rather a sym-
ptom - but if idiopathic is to be relieved by
narcotics.

St. Callosa

Apt to occur in deafening men from long
Costiveness. Strictures are apt to oc-
cur also in the feeble and delicate, from
dyspepsia. Sometimes there are two
strictures. Dividing the stricture
apart, as the parts close again
- just as when a cicatrix from a burn
is divided. Perseverance in the use
of an elastic gum bougie, covered with
an intestine of an animal, and of copious in-
jections of slippery elm.

in the persons of the same nature the use
part of the al. can. like Castor oil

216

3℥. oil 3j ag. wh. 20 to 40 gr.
Salap and crocus tartar is much
liked by sea captains

There is a tumour, or thickening of
the coats of the rectum which appears
much like a rug worm. The mucous
laguinae, excrete and prevent the accu-
mulation of feces

Proctia marisca

Good's varieties have more claim to be
species than in any of the other species of
proctia

Blind piles occurs in persons
of a strong action of the sphincter which
may occur even in persons of a lax tem-
perament but irritable habit

A portion of the hemorrhoidal veins may
be strangulated by the excessive action of
the sphincter causing a cold tumour
The tumour may arise from affection
of the liver and too poor of the portal
system

Sometimes the hem. veins bleed - This bleeding may be periodical - & in such cases its recurrence may be necessary for the health of the patient.

Tumors are removed by the knife - The use of the ligature is apt to cause inflammation throughout the whole alimentary canal.

Sometimes excessive irritation & pain will arise from a tumor no larger than a pin's head.

Prescribe rest - avoidance of exercise - &c.

ointment of galls & nits, so much recommended in the books, is beneficial in Goud's var. mucosa, where there is a very lax state - but if there is inflammation and excessive irritation & astringent applications are injurious. For such cases use emollient applications - and perhaps the citrine ointment with ~~bestroptol~~.

Sulphur is thought a specific for the piles. It does not relieve

by its cathartic operation merely. It
relaxes the sphincter. It acts on the skin
also, producing diaphoresis. It is an
article which may be given with advantage
for months to delicate patients, who require
a constant use of bark and other tonics.

Bals. Copaisb. is an old remedy
in blind piles - recor. by Cullen. It is
particularly useful where the liver is the
cause. It promotes a flow of urine
which gives relief. Give 20 to 40 drops
three a day. Other balsams may
be used. Quills recommended as injectors
of venous tumors.

Where there is congestion, ~~and~~
or pain and swelling at the part. the French
practice of applying leeches to the anus
is very beneficial. If there is high enteric
action, bleed from the arm. I have
used leeches ^{to the anus} at least 60 years ago.

Bathing the parts with cold water
is often very useful.

Senecles are apt to have tumours
provisionally formed, much increased during

gestation. Generally they will require to be brought to suppuration by punctures.

17. Curcuma longa - common turmeric is the best remedy for bleeding piles - an old remedy - neglected for several years.

Give a table spoonful of the decoction several times a day - or give a few grains in pill.

For blind piles, citrine ointment is probably the best ointment. It should be made with heat - It is no - perhaps less efficacious because made with ^{heat} ~~heat~~.

Boil the seeds or the leaves of *Opuntia* ~~humilis~~ with lard or spermaceti for an ointment.

Benefit has resulted from ~~using~~ taking a gill of molasses, frequently.

Poncirus aurica and various lactescent plants have been used.

Some persons sit over the smoke of burning leather (old shoes).

Some wear oakum (picked very fine) in constant contact with the part.

Extract of English Cinnamon has sustained its reputation for piles. (It is apt to grip however) When a stimulant cathartic is wanted aloetic, may be beneficial - but in general they are apt to produce ~~the~~ piles.

Warner's elix. or tinct. senna with the bark. or the aromatic tinct. senna ~~can~~ is much used as a cathartic.

Ward, ^{the Eyes H. M. C. S. 10.} ~~part~~ - ^{prep. 100.} ~~can~~
 elecanham, fennel seed & honey - a
 piece as big as a nutmeg 3 times a day.

Strange as it may seem this has proved beneficial in some sorts of piles - those of a leucophlegmatic temperament. It was a patent medicine. Prof. Smith became very partial to it.

Icterus

Bile excites the peristaltic motion
Occasionally it is present in the stomach
It is apt to be supposed that bile is in-
jurious and noxious agent to the stomach
but it is said to cause chol-
era morbus. But we know that the
bile of animals is a mild medicine
in the human stomach

The doctrine of absorption of the bile is
now disproved. It would be better to
say that the skin perhaps takes on a yellow
color (a hundred) and so, etc. etc.

After a course you observe the same
yellow color of the skin

Prof. W. thinks there is little pro-
bability of making 6 species

Jaundice is characterized
by yellowness of the skin. Yellow color
of the mouth, pain and uneasiness in the
region of the stomach and bowels. Clay col-
ored stools: urine scanty and high col-
oured. The yellowness is the most
common symptom.

1) anorexia is often a sympathetic disease
 it may be a sequel of indigestion
 caused also by enlargement of the
 spleen.

Frequently produced by aff. of the
 mind, undoubtedly may be caused also
 by biliary calculus though this is rarest
 in the gall bladder itself without producing
 any such effect. Caused also by schis-
 tosois of liver also by spasm of stricture
 of the duct by rum drinking by pro-
 longed fasting.

Occurs intermission in climates

There usually attends languor loss
 of appetite, flatulency, deranged action of
 mucous, loss of muscular heat

Of numerous modes of treatment
 are recommended and tried. Narcotics
 tonics, decoctions, lactescent plants,
 mineral medicines. Where the disease is
 of long standing it can only be gradually
 removed.

It will always be useful to act on

the bark of the lemon has been
found useful. Various articles are put
into the bath. If herb or alkalies greatly
disturb, stop part then in!

The vegetable deobstruents are of the
acrid nature & are adapted to the dis-
ease than mercurials. After passing with mer-

cury Prof. S. has often succeeded by giving
in addition as large quantities as the stomach will
bear. But we must be sure that this acrid
does not lose its strength as most of that in
the shops has. 7th of the recently dried
root will operate as an emetic.

Thiargum arsa has been used for years as a
purgative. Blackbide stated that it was
used in the East.

Chelidonium majus is used. It was for-
merly much used by the British practitioners
as a deobstruent. Sarsaparilla also

the Colicines have in last properties
differing as one another in strength
Scolymus Lappa also is used. It is
also used.

Rumex crispus is much used (called

Jamdeo, probably not differing from
 R. patenti, obt. sib. &c.

Mercury may be used as an auxiliary also
 Some of these articles on the Ru. ices act
 on the kidneys. Digitalis is valuable as
 a narcotic and a diuretic

R. dig. ℥j senega ℥j sanguin. ℥j
 squills ℥j juniper berries ℥j water 1 pt
 take 2 or 3 glassful 2 or 3 times a
 day

Conium stands high as a narcot-
 ic most recommended by Baron Stock
 Universal waters

Arsenic is an old remedy 5 to 10 drops 2 or 3
 times a day is the best of the metallic tonics
 I once saw it be useful Prof. S. does not
 think much of electricity

~~Scilla~~ Scilla soap - taken to the
 amount of an ounce a day - operates gently
 as a laxative Prof. S. has known in some
 cases very efficacious

Nitro-muriatic acid both recommended
 by J. Johnson &c.

R. mur. a.c. ℥jii rub. a.c. ℥jii cast. eggall

3 1/2 of the mixture to 1 gal water
Prof. L. Humer has often mixed them
in equal quantities

1 pt liq. s. sulphuric ether 1 part +
1 pt liq. s. 2 parts ether - does gts to 3;
it acts on the liver & kidneys

When mercury fails, pulse
callous skin, scarcely swollen - little
abscesses - tinct. Cantharides will
bring the patient up to the point of ex-
haustion - a most valuable remedy

giving great satisfaction (touching the
spot) - give 10 to 20 gts gtt

Cholelithus

Excruciating pain, excessive vomiting
great irritation - &c.

Give cal. & op. - use tepid bath - rub-
bing thoroughly a while - keep in - in
20 to 60 min. - Use also poultices

or dry heat - "Kill your
enemies!!" Inject. Camphor, especially
if there is severe pain - ether also in
3rd doses - or mild & relaxing enemata

It will seldom be proper to bleed
Full doses of calomel should be given
sometimes to the peristaltic action
with success.

For Cholera, Croton oil is valuable, but it will
generally be best to give it in small do-
ses a drop or two.

Copaiba is one of the best elixirs
of medicine drink in moderately large &
discretion.

When necessary, the use of
the alkali. Emetics are recom-
mended with the view of clearing the
system - but they would be apt to in-
terfere.

Amongst again
The vast are green exuberant vegetable
are deobstruent, taken a good deal of spring
water the most part of the mucous and brain
and liver, in the spring, all the bitters are
good - Barberry bark is an old ^{English} remedy
Wild cherry bark is often added in this
country. Cajon alone, is a cathartic
Chimaphila and various other plants are used
Side the recipe for laboring persons, as above.

Lycopodium

Good name, the others, first
a species, of same as of the genus, by
itself. Prof. F. is opposed to multiply-
ing divisions. The symptoms of gall
stones, do not give very certain indications.
He often finds ^{that} they exist without pain (in the
gall bladder) the proof of their existing
giving pain while in the gall bladder is en-
tirely hypothetical. But when they are
passing they give excessive pain, vomiting
pain in the back &c. There is danger
of infl. of the brain hence Prof. F. has
often bled the given opium in large
quantities. Cal. may be given in large
quantities. Enclis are recommended.
Prof. F. would be afraid of the generally
on account of the head. In chronic cases
enclis may occasionally do well.

Other narcotics, as conium or hyosc.
may sometimes be used.

Apply heat and moisture, by fomenta-
tions, bags of boiled oats &c. Rapid
bathing is serviceable. Give injections

of open and can phos, it open is
rejected from the mouth. If these fail
of inject ether and a general anæsthetic
enough injections

Apply external irritants, as mustard and
capsicum.

Dissection. Case yesterday
a young lady took 3 t. sp. Camphor in tinct.
Camphor became faint - fell - great cold
ness - insensibility - no convulsions - no
increased action at all. Camphor
produces but little increased excitement, but
may be given where opium would be contra
indicated.

Paralipoma

Good makes a genus of the chronic cases.

Paralipoma hepaticum. The enlarge-
ment may be simple, without much of any
structural derangement. Sometimes almost
as hard as cartilage. Parolipoma very
large in females about the age of 35.

Probably caused by cessation of catamenia
and analogous to the tumours so often

formed about the period. The physician
is not generally called in till the
enlargement is great as little or
no inconvenience is at first felt.

If called early you may bleed largely.
If called late apply a moderate
plaster. Hard cathartics seem
not to be advisable.

Dropsy is apt to follow but some-
times the dropsy cures the paralysis &
though dropsy itself (ascites) is con-
sidered a fatal disease.

Usually, but not always
the stools are pale & scanty but some-
times a small part of the liver may keep
up its action & produce natural stools.

Enlargements of the liver are
caused also by hot climates and by
operculous poison.

Dr Good includes hydatids of the
liver under the head of hydatids & refers
to animals as more prone than man to
cancer.

If you wish to see it speedily ap-

ply mustard paste - if gradually tar-
 chemic in tract of permanent, blisters
 followed by same esate Nitro-muriatic
 used both

Disease of the spleen

A consecutive disease said to be more
 apt to occur when bark has been used in
 substance. Tumor in the left hypo-
 chondrium. Accompanied, sometimes
 with perityphilitis, hydatids of the
 surface. Case of Mr. Trip at St. Louis, Mo.,
 who died of diarrhea & had been much
 injured by excessive use of bark.

Hence as there is excessive irritability in
 most cases, avoid large doses of mercury -
 In all cases combined with tonics and aro-
 matics will produce a more effectual de-
 obstruent effect.

Sometimes there is accumulation of coag-
 ulated blood (Good) - Case
 of a man - a soldier - St. Clair's defeat -
 who would have an accumulation of purulent
 blood, and discharged 3 or 4 quarts, once

more than a year. Let us hurry to do
it.

Paratyphoid with pancreas
Difficult to distinguish from chronic dis-
ease of the stomach difficult to cure.
The stomach is pushed forwards & con-
sequently vomiting is long, & digestive
etc. Difficult to distinguish from off of ~~acute~~ ^{dyspepsia} ~~chronic~~ ^{or}

Indicated as longer & soft-
ten creos acid on a tin. Observe
Case. Tongue coated brown, entire
Sci. Case. Sub. recommended more than
an other is curial - but frequently
to an ordinary dose (75 gr.) will produce
griping &c.

It is difficult to over-estimate
the value of the larger set of the over-
the-miscellaneous; the interesting is.

the parts being so far out of the circulation, internal remedies seem to have little effect.

Sphonia atonica

Perhaps two kinds, *atonica* & *tonica*

Prof. F. more concerned with *A. atonica* in
 E. Province. ^{places of the voice.}

Sometimes, comes on without any apparent cause.
 Has been caused by excessive use of the voice.

Sometimes the loss of voice is so great
 that the person can scarcely converse in a
 whisper. Sometimes the weakness of the whisper
 is greater than at others.

Prof. F. has had several cases.
 Case of a man who lost his voice for ~~several~~
~~several~~ ^{several} months. Tried various remedies, as
~~mercury~~ ^{mercury} ~~gum~~ without success. His
 horse chattered and fell. He felt something
 give way in his throat and ~~he~~ cried
 out who! He spoke from that time on
 was as usual. Case of a merchant who suffered
 a loss of voice for some time. Had a severe
 cholera attack. ~~was~~ eating cucumbers. &
 recovered his voice! Afterward he
 relapsed. He was treated with a variety
 of remedies finally 16 or 15 grs of ^{some} ~~some~~ ^{some} ~~some~~
 a day combined with pellitory off the skin

201. *E.* has never procured much advantage from blisters about the neck or throat.

In chronic cases, in many cups, scarify
Rev. Mr. Colton took

10 or 15 gr. Senega with 25 or 30 of peltitory
twice a day.

It may arise from catarrh of
the bladder as in the case.

Various acids are used especially
Erythraea officinale. & *E. Barbarea* is as
good (grows on the Housatonic & Connecticut).
We have also *E. proacox* (in the gardens) & *E.*
vulgaris (called also *Barbarea proacox* & *vulgaris*).

202. *E.* has thought that the acids with
the bowels are best.

Pneumonia

Respiration is usually irregular or painful

See

to allow expectoration. The risk of idiopathic
thick mucus. It may however be idiopathic
and if suffered to continue may terminate
in pulmonary consumption. A cough is
sympathetic with paralytic state of the viscera
of the abdomen, if not checked may be-
come idiopathic and destroy the patient.

Patients are apt to suppose that it
is necessary and advantageous to cough
violently in order to bring up offending
mucus, whereas the mucus is selected to
relieve the irritation of the cough just as
tears are secreted in order to relieve irri-
tation of the eye. The means of obviating
this cough are by keeping some muci-
lages in the mouth.

Commonly these denude & lozenges, even
much used, and have gone too much to
disuse. The gum ac. 3j bals. tolu ʒss
et. ac. q.s. f. t. massa. Put a piece in
the mouth. If there is relaxation of the

fances, add ~~some~~ astringent.

A. B. Symplic is made of ian glass, decoction of figs &c.

Let the patient make strenuous efforts to resist the cough - very much may be done

Two kinds, *Bex humida & sicca*
Prof. F. used to be consulted by the grinders in Whitney's factory. In such cases, mucilages, expectorants, and sometimes, emetics are given. Narcotics, as Opium and opium are recommended & ~~Thomas~~ Townsend's electuary. R. clacampare liquoris, honey
^{Sulphur} ~~to~~ equal parts is a good article
a piece as big as a nutmeg 3 times a day.

Sulphur is a good article by itself. It relaxes the mucous membranes, appearing to operate on all the viscera of the abdomen, operating some hot like mercury. When given for cough & for piles Prof. F. has known it cause leucorrhoea.

representing cataracts

Dyspnoea

Various causes & kinds

Prof. F has known cases apparently caused by an adhering together of the sides of the gills. Patient will bound out of bed instantly and finally get breath when hindered by his struggles.

In general relieve ordinary cases of dyspnoea by warm bath, inhalation of vapor, diaphoretics &c.

Dyspnoea craccens.

Prof. F. thinks Good's distinction between this and asthma is more or less fanciful. Difficulty of breathing wheezing sound more or less cough sense of constriction. Occurs, I think in old men - mistaken sometimes for cough apparently runs in some families - apparently attacks the melancholic temperament in preference. Attacks persons who pursue occupations which expose them

to the necessities of, latter

Wakes, in distress prior usually weak
sensation, tend to benefit the binding
abdomen as it is swollen.

Continues, sometimes for years. A great variety
of treatment has been tried. Narcotics, nervous
stimulants, depletion, purgative remedies.

Poultices, one remedy will not be as particu-
lar, and fail entirely with the rest.

The acrid narcot. as, lobelia, ^{or} stramonium
cure sometimes, the power is slow and
sometimes is open though the is
more seldom beneficial.

Poultices, a peroxide goes off by
expectoration sometimes, by sweating.

If there is not expectoration treat as for
dyspnoea, by inhalation of va-
por. Prof. L. has found the vapor of
warm water vinegar & alcohol preferable
to that of rosemary water. The latter
has an impregnation of acetic ether.
The chlorinated tincture is always more
or less indicated the use of anti-
scorbutic.

Treat recent cases by the feldspar
can phor or artificial must L.

For mild cases, the skunk cabbage is
a good article - a teaspoonful of the pow-
der 2-3 times a day

Tinct. mast. tabac. 10z. to 1 pt Dose
10 to 15 drops - Smoking tobacco recom-
mended - Smoking stramonium strongly
recommended - His afterwards the patients
though cured were said to be of other
diseases!!

Case of relief by Lobelia in flata
the dose was gradually increased
from 20 drops to a table spoonful of
the saturated tincture - he then finally
was out - he tried smoking stramonium
without benefit but was finally
benefitted for a long time by pills of
the seeds of stramonium - he would take
about 10 or 12 grains

Though spec. relieves this disease
yet in some persons (Prof. L. has known
one physician) it produces the complaint
- when the dry powder is used. The
relief is in giving gum arabic
Coffee used by Sir J. ...

All the brachial plexus - others - pectoral
all the nerves - blisters - iodine -
taste anesthetic ointment ^{phosphorus} _{100. to 1000. times}
Some persons keep off the disease by
using tobacco

Common weed - also seeds of *Cirsium*
maculata (10 or 15 grs) Water lay green
Reed of *Lactuca*. (juice, decidua) -
probably, all the seeds of green

Solanum - 'Lecanaria' has been strongly
recommended. Prof F. has tried it without advan-
tage. Prussic acid seems to do as
Electricity & Galvanism -

Malgin

Good is rather unfortunate in his group of
sympetons. It may be a guilty affection.

It may arise from a paralysis or pressure
on the heart May be sympt. with aff. of liver.

More generally, a tack, when walking,

May be caused by organic aff. of heart. e.g.
disturbance of peripheral vessels, of pulmonary art. &c.

Phleuralgia

Pain in the side difficulty of breathing
without fever or cough
Acute & chronic. The first called
stitch. Dr Good thinks the pain is
in the young, when running, not
this kind. But this is probably general
in the left side & caused by overdisten-
sion of the spleen. Good thinks it
caused by overdistension of the blood vessels
of the pleura

Catarrh

In this place might be
ranked Catarrh which is an infla-
tion of the mucous membrane

Astoria Enteritis & Epidemic

Might be called a paralysation of
the mucous membrane a thickening

Cough hoarseness ^{swelling} fullness in the
head and eyes &c.

Translation of excrement from the
surface to the mucous men of lungs &
fauces. Caused by alternation,
does not prevail at sea

Great by pedicularium - , diaphtosis &c.
 which is the common and appropriate treatment
 for the incipient stages of almost all diseases.
 But there are exceptions.

Give herb drinks, e.g. Sage - the various
 French ptisans. Sage is a vascular stimulant
 and diaphoretic. Sage posset, an old
 article, which is wine & honey made with milk
 & herbs one half with sage tea. There is honey
 made with warm milk is rather too rich.

Camphor & gdnoma are good articles
 obviating ischaemic action, i.e. removing obstruc-
 tion, of mucus, membranes. The least least
 preparation of camphor is, that it is
 mixed with carbonated water. It may be
 added to various drinks.

℞ gum. ar. ʒij carb. an. ʒij

Camph. ʒss ground together add to a
 pint of water take a table spoonful - Use
 full & gently effervesce &c.

Charcoal is a valuable remedy in
 chronic catarrh - taken every morning
 it changes the secretions. No ready seen
 to produce more effect in old chronic cases.

Complicated poisons are old remedies
e.g. carbonated nitre especially in old
cases. For instance the cheeks become
lived as if the blood was not decarbonized.

Opium in such cases does not do well unless
determined to the surface by nitre or creosote
latter or some such article. The milder tonics

are useful in such cases
One man always cured himself by taking a large
quantity of sassa at night - operating at night
(It is an emetic)

Chances of success are very much
better if it is not distinguished from
common diarrhoea except in the more severe cases

It may be typhoid or inflammatory
or may affect the whole system. It follows
the same other epidemics.

The epidemic of influenza is of the nature of a pre-
cursor of one of some other disease. Perhaps
last year it was a precursor of the cholera
though it is doubtful whether that did not
already exist.

The Dengue fever of the U. S. is
our Southern States are probably a variety
of Influenza. Prof. S. saw some Southerners
who had had the disease at the South & said

They had a severe cold in the winter when I was there
had been very much as in the winter and during
pains in various parts of the body. In local
affection rose the rheumatism. It kept a step -
near for some time afterwards. It seemed
to be a sort of 'Grippe' fever, as it had but
one passenger. It was not fatal though
severe.

influenza is not fatal more
than 2 or 3 cases out of a thousand. It is a
disease which has a tendency to terminate in bronchitis
- at least if the patient will nurse himself
carefully. Those who have a predisposition to
phthisis are however in danger. It may some-
times lead to chronic disorders of the ear - though
less likely than ~~any~~ most other acute diseases.

Mucilages, as solution of gum arabic
or tragacanth - decoction of barley, rye,
sassafras twigs, slippery elm &c. &c. are rec-
ommended. Better than are combined el.
pars. 3. A tea-cupful of bran tea made
with raisins and antimonial wine of elixir
purgative added. This is common in the re-
gion. An imitation of Brown's mixture

Blatters in the chest

Various other preparations are recommended e.g. sweet oil, goose oil, hen's oil
sc. Prop. S. is not partial to them. They
are demulcent. The soap of ammonia
batter is an old remedy, and a better
one. Bleed if the pulse indicates it

R₄ opium 1 gr. gum ammon. grs iii
ol. anise 9℥ j. soap of S. This was
found very beneficial in 938. a severe
croup which was followed by ulcerated
throat

R₄ bals. caparb. 3j (3j ^{syrup} spts turp.)
muc. gum. arab. 3j ^{syrup} bals. tlu 3j - some-
times, add cl. por or caput. oil or ol. valer.
water Take a table spoonful 2 or 3 times a

For the sequelae (coughs &c.) the natall's anti-
spasmodic, or flowers of rice, or v. bian. were
formerly much used. They may give also Sen-
cia aurea (wild valerian). Lycopus &
Colocynthis, liquorish &c. are valuable
Others give colocynthis as one of the
most efficient articles for coughs in horses

41

Sulphuric ether is a valuable remedy
Ether & camphor &c.

Prof. F. considers the pneumonia
as a winter epidemic much resembling Influenza

Never Ephemera sudatoria
was probably a malignant intermittent & one
paroxysm. Such a fever has been observed
about Rochester. Such one occurred here
about 28 years since

Intermittent.
That indicates the atmosphere contains 4 to 5
per. cent of carbonic acid

Intermittents are sometimes undoubtably
governed by the laws of climate - prevailing
upon high and healthy ground. Intermittents
once prevailed very extensively about this town; yet
since that period there has been no change of any
importance in the face of the country. The local
causes assigned were trifling

Quotidian paroxysm in the
morning - distinguished from the double
tertian by the regular occurrence of the par

occur at the same hour of the day. The double
tertian has a paroxysm in the morning, say, one
day, and at noon, say, the other

The paroxysm, ^{regularly} may anticipate a little or
posttact a little this of little consequence

Tertian every other day - paroxysm
about noon duration about 12 hours

This is the type that generally accompanies
yellow fever. & the worst form with us

Quartan every third day - paroxysm
in the afternoon duration 9 hours. The longer
the interval the shorter the paroxysm & v. v.

Vide Chapman & Senec

Treatment during the paroxysm
is to obviate the violence of reaction or a deter-
mination to congestion or to any part of the sys-
tem

Different treatment is required
during different seasons.

The treatment during the paroxysm is palliative
In the cold stage we calculate to diminish it
and bring on as soon as possible the hot stage

One way of preventing the recession of
the blood from the surface & engorging
the large vessels is by ligatures on an

46

some and on the opposite leg. Prof. F. cured
his first case of intermittents thus, in 1802

This is a powerful mode of operating & the bleed-
ing seems to be indicated by some symptoms,
and contraindicated by others

The palliative treatment now followed when
the physician is called during the paroxysm
consists of aromatics, nervous & cyanic acids,
Eupatorium, doers powder, vapour of rose-
water, local applications. Bleeding is
rarely proper in the hot stage. Dr. S. gave
opium in this stage - our physicians
rarely gave it in this stage, except combined
with camphor &c.

Some physicians, recommend prepar-
atory treatment - others, none

In mild cases you may begin at once with
opium or quinine - especially if not
complicated with affection of stomach

Put your patient to bed just before the
paroxysm; give him 12 or 2 grs of opium
and apply warm drinks, heat, aromatics
&c. But cases from St. Orleans, require
Calomel. The intermittents from St. Orleans

seen to run into remittent the cold st.
paroxysm being very long and the sweating
stage very short.

In athletic constitutions Prof. S.
thinks it better to begin with evacuates
Prof. S. gave directions first to purge with
tartar emetic if that did not operate down-
ward, give a dose of Cal. & jalap then
pills of sulph. zinc & myrror - no bark.
This rescript was for a party of labourers
on Lake Erie. It was wonderfully success-
ful ^{became faming} But the plan failed at the South
in a malarial case and then Caperina & St. C.
then succeeded

Prof. S. has had cases from St. Grey
in which the stomach was excessively irritable
throwing up every thing. Quinine failed
Calomel & opium cured.

Bark in substance is probably more effectual
if it can be kept down. Give it in small
full doses, say every hour. Give Quinine
2 grs. once in two hours ^{long give} or 10 or 20 grs..

Between the paroxysms support the sys-
tem.

During the cold stage, there is universal
 acute coldness of extremities, pain in the
 head and back &c. Vomiting will hap-
 pen in the hot stage. Thin diaphoretic,
 diluents, aromatic, &c. Eupatorium
 is the best diluent. Spiritus (Sassa-
 parilla in part. 4℥ to 1℥. or 1℥. of
 nit. eth. may be taken every hour, to
 promote diaphoresis.

There is danger of congestion, and
 paratyphoid, if diaphoretic & equalisers
 of excitement are not exhibited.

There is the greatest ~~danger~~ variety
 of remedies for intermittents. There is no
 specific. The various forms of bark
 are perhaps the best. From his own ex-
 perience Prof. J. would be inclined to think
 that sulphate of zinc will cure as many
 cases as bark. The latter will fail of
 curing many cases, & will cause
 remittent, and continued fevers, &
 paratyphoid. Where there is an
 imperfect sweating stage, bark does
 not do well - where the cold stage is

inter and the hot stage continues
over the time of the sweating stage. In
these cases, also opium does not do ~~well~~
well. There is danger here that the
fever will run into the form of continued
fever. When bark injures it produces ^{sense of} ~~expiratory~~

In regular cases, when there is no
local excitement about the thorax or abdo-
men, & where the excitement goes off com-
pletely - almost any remedy will cure

~~Opium is, in fact, the best remedy.~~ To
Eupatorium is an excellent article. Give
a tablespoonful of the powdered leaves,

Qualify bark with Castor, soluble
Castor

Where there is too much local
excitement for bark, arsenic is the remedy.
Prof. S. has used this article ever since he
has practised medicine - yet he has never
seen any other injurious effect from it than
violent vomiting. He has never seen any
spasmodic affection from it. Dr. Monro
never knew any injury from it. R. L. L.

Give 5 to 20 drops of Fowler's sol.

3, 4 or 5 times a day. Vomiting produced
by this article is violent - like that of
theriac emetic - but more violent

The arsenic usually produces its effects within
one week - if after crowding it until nausea
is produced no benefit is derived in one
week, leave it off.

In Virginia, it is common to com-
mence with table spoonful doses of com-
mon salt - to operate as a vomit & to
move the bowels - afterward, give bark
- This practice seems to ^{do} well. Salt is
tonic.

They commence also with a quart
of strong infusion of ^{the} stake root - in which
is dissolved Glauber's salt - perhaps
with a little antimony

This disease affects the nerves of the
hence we use nervines - Serpentina
Carpini Ammonia &c.

In feble constitution - a crisis
is expected just before the paroxysm
All the species may be used

Antony & alum 10 grs each

once in 2 or 3 hours - operating as a lax-
ative - has cured many cases, after
various remedies had failed.

Nearly all our active indigenous
articles have been used.

6 grs. Chalk . 2 gr. Camph. 2 grs.
Cub. can. (Potter's powder) are valuable
where there is a disturbance of the stomach.

Cure from the South - at Philadelphia the dis. changed to occultant. Dr. Phys. had
him give ant. vomit. & brought back the illness.
which he cured by bark.

Came on again at N. H. Prof. P.

gave 1 gr. opium 1 gr. Cal. & 1/2 gr. Cast. ex.
once in 3 or 4 hours - especially just before
the paroxysm. When the paroxysm came
on he applied mustard - & succeeded.

The disease has been known to ar-
ise from irritation of the liver and so.
This is well known to the surgeons. It
may undoubtedly arise from irritation in
the liver & is to be treated accordingly.

Tonic. Angostura (Rumex crispus
tripoliticus - Cuscuta febrifuga) aromatic
tonic - subastringent. Pomegran. rube.

Calomel - mixture of iron & am. (nearly plain)
said to be the only preparation of iron admis-
sible. Arrived in Germany. Strychnos
Cornu, floccida was used in the River
as a substitute for Cinchona. Prof. E.
thinks the C. Coc. superior

Cullen used gentian & nut galls, &c.

Principal articles, e.g. at spiders roasting
in the Centre of a quince - the person eating it
without knowing it - celebrated when Dr F.
was a child. To of cobweb. Possibly not
bound on the wrist (Cullen general -)

Pomus vestibil. has been celebrated
Hypericum parvifl. Polyzala subella
(polyzala) All the Hypericum,

Story of Dr Sheldon - Impression
on the mind by a spider laid round the
arm bone in front of the hand

From reading the books we should be
led to suppose that intermittents were always
alike and required a similar treatment.

But it was run into one about 1800
by other, & cold countries, physicians will scarcely

venture to name the disease and the treatment must vary. Regular inter-mittent with perfect apyrexia, may be broken up by various modes of making strong impression.

Cases - regular young man intermittent broken up with tartar emetic - a second attack - his companion, gave him a large quantity of brandy - this threw him into coma & gangrene - very low - he was rescued by fermenting ^{weak} ~~from the~~ camomile opium (in small quantities) bark of quinine. Here stimulants threw the patient into a typhus. Other such cases have often occurred from the use of stimulants.

Stimulants are apt to work thus if not determined to the surface. Acria, as cap-sicums are often required. & Rouses especially are benefitted by caps. & brandy, and bear them better than others.

In some cases, of fever. Prof. L. has suspended all his stimulants, ^{as brandy & camomile} and given a quantity of caps. & cider.

Sometimes, bark is decidedly vigorous & admissible. Vig. Med. chir. rev. no. 34

20 or 30 grs of quinine a day will
not do good. Prof. S. would change the
remedy.

Cases of Electricity confused in
his boxes! They were assisted to bring on
the sweating stage of intermittents. Prof. S.
has seen them produce this effect, in
patients with full faith. One case in
which these remedies failed in curing a
severe periodical headache, was cured
by Prof. S. with a dry cup.

Diets may be necessary in the con-
menement ^{of the stomach & function of the} in order to ^{the} ~~rouse~~ excitability.

This periodical ~~intermittent~~, is
cured by bark. by ammonia in large
quantities - and cured by large quantities
of alkali. - Some, & aromatics,
& nutmeg, are generally indicated.

Remittent

Generally of a double lobar type.

Prof. Smith did not believe in the existence of this fever until after returning to St. Louis. He had not met with it in St. Louis.

The diagnosis may gradually change and from being typhus become remittent or vice versa. In the intermediate degrees it may be difficult to decide upon the name of the disease.

When strongly marked it may be characterized by its exacerbations - with no complete intermission ^{being} more exacerbating than typhus (though Prof. S. has seen typhus strikingly exacerbating). There is an exacerbation every day.

It is generally of the synochus grade. More generally it affects the liver & its secretions. Hence called bilious fever. It affects the skin also. The bile may be excessive or deficient or changed.

Writers differ much upon the subject of bilious fever & exanthema.

Some make different genera others, different species, or varieties. Some attribute some of these fevers, to miasma or to specific contagion, and so ad infinitum.

Of remittent bilious fever and prev-
ails in this country. — Begins with
chill, pain in the head back & limbs, great
involuntary vomiting, white
tongue ~~and~~ sitting. pains shifting
tongue red becomes, any at all nervous
and thirst. Salinities of cambric

Exacerbation in the afternoon more
exacerbation than in typh., - more restlessness
than in typh., ^{no subsiding} - pain, stronger - tongue
not becoming dry as in typh. - Some might
call in each case, as there typh., more restlessness

Mercury is indicated sufficient to touch
the mouth with salt, and some calomel
and creosote. Such cases are not the
strangely marked bilious ones but those which
resemble typhus. Still, the exacerbation
of an intermittent which rarely occurs in ty-
phus does not affect the nerves, like typhus
like one towards the close. Comes to a

a crisis is about 15 days

Symptoms: lassitude, heat, pain, flushed face, pulse full soft perhaps throbbing. Sometimes diarrhoea at the commencement of the disease.

Two kinds of black vomit that of bilious fever - black with feces. The black vomit of yellow fever, is greenish & granulated. The former fever is called country fever at the South & the physicians there distinguish between this fever & the yellow fever. It would generally be called yellow fever at the North. The yellow fever (malignant) at the South is sometimes however so violent that the old physicians, gave calling it a plague. This was the case at Savannah in 1820 - also at Mobile & St. Charles. Dr. McRae died of this epidemic. So did many other physicians.

Yellow fever as it appeared in St. Haven while the reaction - violent increasing pain in head back & muscles - great restlessness - sensibility to light - this paroxysm may last 12-24 hours. In this case

228
bleed, for the sake of a strong impression
follow with a cathartic. In other cases
give an emetic and follow with diapho-
retics determine to the surface ^{direct} mild
tonics. In some constitutions, as tea very
does well. While in others, a schedule for
an entire series will better in large quan-
tities of charcoal tea.

Puffs & senna with acids also
possible later will be grateful either in-
tolerably so - these are the things which
would be injurious in typhus.

Hope, Calomel and ^{especially Eucalyptus} mild tonics.

Muscle pain for vomiting stomach
(Dover's powder, so well as opiates and
diaphoretics.

Generally the best thing for vomiting
of stomach is cal. 2 grains with chalk 4 or 5 grs,
and in 2 hours continued 12 hours.

Coffineering mixture, either so. for
vomiting. The acids may be used for
this purpose ^{especially with the latter stages} e.g. quinine, carthartics -
caperium &c. pepper & cider &c.

Bismuth is used for the same purpose - it also

relieve the nervous irritability.

After using mustard, vegetable acids
may allay irritability
and promote secretion by relieving local
heat about the stomach & biliary ducts &c.

Attention should be paid to cleanliness.
Raise the bed clothes, and fan the
patient when he complains of heat.
Change the bed clothes, &c.

Yellow fever

Prevalent in all hot climates.

Difficult to characterize. Formerly
the jaundice (which then was common) in the
colour of the legs was considered characteris-
tic. It now rarely occurs however.

Distress at the stomach has been fixed
on by others. Black vomit does not oc-
cur in more than 1 case in 20.

Characterised by the severity of the per-
oxysms - of the hot stage. It is a remit-
tent bilious fever, more rapid, more
violent, more irregular as an epi-

denied, marked by ulanic cases, &c.

Prof. S. does not believe there is a specific distinction between this and remittent.

40 years ago the yellow fever of the N. E. was a milder disease more resembling common bilious fever skin very yellow. Hence when our present yellow fever appeared it was called the Bilious fever. No place is willing to own its porcentage.

There are no high grounds, never exists when the thermometer has been for some time above 80° . A man may acquire a predisposition by living in such a place and after his removal to another locality, exciting causes (of a common kind) may bring on the disease months after.

The hold of a ship is universally agreed to be the most active hot bed of yellow fever. Many facts.

In 174 there were so many dead heads, &c. upon the wharves, that a healthy man would be made ^{sick} by the stench to vomit. It was, and is, universally believed that the fever was brought here by Capt. Town-

in the chest of John Wilson. But there
is an affidavit of Capt. Towne & his mate
that there had been no yellow fever on board
his brig - that John Wilson ~~did not~~ died
at some distance from his vessel - long after
he left his vessel - The clothes ~~had not~~ in
the chest had not come from John Wil-
son. Nothing was brought from him and
put into the chest. His brig was de-
tained 2 weeks at N. York and upon
arriving here was horribly foul, with per-
fected bilge water. Capt. Towne thought
that perhaps the disease first originated from
the foul state of his vessel.

Probably the disease will disappear
for a period of years, and again appear per-
haps 40 or 50 years ~~hence~~ afterwards. It
is rare even now in the U. S. The dengue
displaced it for a time there and the
cholera displaced it at N. Orleans. There
are many facts which seem to prove its for-
mer existence 100 years ago. It is
probably an extensive epidemic now
nearly exhausted.

50

Walking cases of yellow fever
Pulse not much affected - face sunken -
eyes hollow - voice peculiar - articulation
& speech like that of an absent man -
gait peculiar - measured like that of a
somnambulist - a subderangement
of mind - an indifference - irritability
muscular strength considerable. Some-
times diarrhoea attends this form. These
cases are not to be distinguished from similar
cases of malignant dysentery, pneumonia ty-
phoid, rosalia &c. There is nothing in their
characteristics then as yellow fever, except
their occurrence in an epidemic of yellow
fever. Prof. S. thinks that perhaps they
may be crises of a disease whose progress
~~is~~ not so obscure as not to be noticed by
the patient. Do not despair of such
patients, as long as here is irritability left
R powder of musk a, ag. cam. & sps
of turpentine. make a paste and cover the
whole of skin - soon an inflammation
will be raised at the same time, direct
canth. in to sp. done &c.

The attack may be with asphyxia
the morbid cause acting like a narcotic -
Here also apply irritants and stimulents
after reaction comes on, it may be so violent
as to indicate bleeding.

Robert Jackson dashes in cold water at
the commencement - then bleed and create
anath, after broke up the disease

Dr Rush remarked that in some seasons
bleeding and in some Cathartics were most
useful

An old sea captain was in the habit
of cautioning his sailors, and upon the first
chill, he put them to bed and gave large
quantities of tartar emetic - followed by
diaphoretic herb drinks,

Emetics are thought to increase
the tendency to the occurrence of black
vomit. The sea Captain just mentioned did
not give tartar emetic in any but the first
stage.

Prof. S. broke up an attack of resist-
ent bilious fever in his self by lying in his
bath - and taking tartar emetic every half

hour throughout the day.

Dr. Rush, in a letter, gave 16 or 15 grains of Cal. conjoined with jalap and repeated mainly upon the 11th. He remarked that the more the patient purged the stronger he grew.

Dr. Maclean and his partner published an all treated account ending the treatment of tropical fever, with large doses of Cal. 50 grs. Considerable bleeding as unnecessary. Dr. Mosley had before this recommended Calomel to produce salivation - but the yellow fever is so rapid that it is next to impossible to produce salivation. Dr. Rush used mercurial ointment with this intent and at the same time applied ice to the head and arms & joints. Dr. Ferrius rec. corr. emb. in preference to Calomel. Ponce have given 10 or 15 grs (N.B. 2 or 3 is a poisonous dose - but the system in some cases has been accustomed to the article as to take 10 grs.)

After 36 hours there is a
remission the powers often are encouraged
But the next patient has to be carried off to
carry off the patient. During this
intermission some rec. large quantities
of quinine.

Dr. Hosack published a popular
address recommending the treatment by
castor oil & castor oil. This was
to little more than quickening the mind of
the patient and leaving the cure to nature.
Do not let your patients imagine they have
a most horrible disease - neither that
they are to be buried alive - nor to be
subjected to any hazardous experiments &c.
Avoid horrible means, &c. Physicians, might
more than they do to quiet alarm.

Yellow fever makes its crisis
about the 5th or 7th day or it may run on
longer. After ^{infected} ~~opportune~~ crisis it may run
on 20 or 30 days. Guard all the
while against an inevitable ~~and~~ steps of the
disease for if violent sweating and anti-
septic comes on, there will be little hope.

Obviate vomiting by carb. an. & lime
juice aromatised by camphor irritants
by soda powders &c. For cholera the
proc. bellon. & colic or an.
indication. Teaspoon full dose, if 2 ft.
temp. sometimes do well. Other acids
also as, caps. ol. cinna. &c.

Porter. Char. paigra can. Bother
cider &c. - these are often craved by the
patient

Sometimes the vomiting is of the re-
minating kind. Case related of this kind
it could not be checked - blood vom-
it came on and fast. died

In one case, the excitability was
worn out after a crisis of bilious fever,
and the patient was cold and apparently
dying. Stimulants were extensively applied
and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound bark & 2 grs. pot. were in-
jected, and kept in by the nurses. The
fever came on again, ^{3 or 4 times} the man recovered.
The bark came away in the form of nat-
ural feces,

3. *echin*

the *echin* is *idiopathic* and *is* *to* *be* *per-*
table *from* *paroxysm*, *irregular*

Pulse *is* *more* *quick* *generally* *soft* *washing*
of *flesh* *and* *attribution* *diarrhoea*.

is *to* *be* *distinguished* *from* *remittent* *by*
the *frequency* *of* *the* *pulse* *(100* *or* *more)* *between*
the *paroxysms*. *Sweating* *stage* *gives* *no*
relief.

Good *says* *hectic* *is* *intermittent* *Con-*
trary *is* *treated* *successfully* *with* *bark*.
But *these* *cases* *are* *rather* *disguised* *inter-*
mittents. *Hence* *the* *apparent* *success*
of *bark* *in* *curing* *consumption* *by* *bark*

Sometimes *when* *stimulants* *are* *found*
useless *emetics* *will* *be* *found* *highly*
beneficial *- we* *can* *tell* *by* *trying* *a* *dose* *or*
two.

Treat *by* *exercise*, *riding*
abundant *- mineral* *acids*, *myrror* *&c*.

Onecia

Causes Typhus, Typhus. Rush made
 his grades ~~Causes~~ Typhus Typhoid etc.
 Good inconsistent in making causes or
 species, and afterwards saying "fever
 a common" with respect to various local
 inflections etc. Causes weak Typh. 2 weeks,
 Syn. Typhus. Any other period, and some is just as well
 Causes heat hard & strong (tense)
 - some high coloured - little mental distur-
 bance of mind. Very doubtful whether
 a few Causes without any local infla-
 mation ^{exist} Very improbable that the parts
 of the machine should be so balanced
 unless thought inflammatory fever never exists
 without a local cause

Commoner, with languor, soreness
 anorexia - great heat - pulse tense, some-
 times, quick. (A depressed pulse has a
 however, without the dilatation of the artery
 and tension of it)

The first attack of fever is probably
 upon the whole nervous system. The
 mucous membrane, becomes inflamed - the condiments

the blood vessels are affected and local
determination. Post mortem examinations
show the effects of these actions. Proof of
differs entirely from those who hold that
all fevers commence primarily with local de-
termination. Good suggests that cancer
may arise from febrile mischance - if so
it may arise from any other hypothetical
cause.

May be caused by excess of eating
& drinking - by excessive mental and
bodily labours - exposure to heat & cold &c.

V. d. is the great remedy. It is
better however to consider this as preparatory
more to those articles which equalize
excitement. For which purpose, first
as a foremost is antimony. - which operates
as more powerfully in equalizing excitement
than in reducing vital action. Venereal
salt carry off the local heat of the al can.
We must not in the treatment of disease
trust to one remedy. For a long time
the English relied almost exclusively
upon Gunpowder - No Englishman

travelled without it. It is one of the
 most uncertain of the artificial prepara-
 tions. Many valuable men have
 lost their lives by trusting to this article.
 e.g. Howard. Dr Priestley nearly lost
 his life thus, in Philad. He was at-
 tacked with pleurisy. He trusted for a
 few days to this article alone without
 any impression. In the disease Dr R
 was called in - bled him - purged him
 &c. & saved his life.

Typhus ^{endemic} ~~prevalent~~ 125 - 850 ft. as a
Includes a variety of disease, with various
names. On the East they call mild
typhus, nervous fever, and ~~febrile fever~~
the typhus gravior, they call typhus.
This grade of fever has periods of appear-
ance & disappearance - appa-
rently at intervals of about 40 years

Formerly we had here the old slow
or long fever - which ran on 40 days with-
out change. They ceased about 50 yrs ago.

Prevails in high dry and healthy
situations, e.g. N. of Europe & Persia

Does not prevail in intermittent and re-
mittent localities.

Does not attack young children
The typhus which now prevails in Europe
seems to be very different from ours.

Typhus commenced in N. Haven
in 1845. Does not be contagious
with us. Said to run a regular
course - most diseases do so.

Much is said about malarial - by this
is meant nothing but the regular course.

Exposition (leaves of disease)

Noxious exhalations may, if they operate long, become predisposing causes of disease generally, however they are more exciting causes

Prof. F. is thoroughly satisfied that his disease occurs in the nervous system. chill, restlessness, uneasiness, sensibility to atmospheric changes, perhaps the patient is not sensible of being sick - the stomach not always affected at first - the appetite not lasting for 2 or 3 days perhaps

The disease might be classed among nervous affections. Goodnight, the tongue becomes white or - the cold stage may be very obscure. There is almost always a predisposing debility, not always - brought on by fatigue, anxiety &c. This stage should be counteracted by stimulants and nervines. Most fevers may be prevented by attending to this stage. Young physicians should watch for this in their own persons. Use ether, alcohol, turpentine, diaphoretics &c.

This predisposing debility is soon followed by irregular action -- though an app.

The local determinations are very various, & are the local sequelae. Deafness often attends, but is not a dangerous symptom - and usually goes off with the disease. In a few cases permanent mania has followed.

Urine the fever makes a crisis sometimes by a determination to the bladder causing an increase of urine or a torpor of the bladder.

Stools occasionally but rarely, natural. Skin - sometimes with excessive perspiration - sometimes with calor & no perspiration - some think they can tell of disease by it. But all diseases which affect the secretions have a smell.

Prof. P. thinks the odors of typhus cannot be distinguished from that of a hospital or almshouse.

Can the disease be cured short? Prof. P. believes it can. He recollects of Dr. R. who

to make the good

Critical days are very uncertain - but
we look out for them. There is some
thing in them.

After fit the relation of a fever
in the commencement. Case - called a young
man with a severe attack - bed down
cold - but came, afterwards, while walk-
ing about had a ~~con~~ ^{con} ~~sp~~ ^{sp} ~~id~~ ^{id} ~~le~~ ^{le} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~dis~~ ^{dis} ~~ease~~ ^{ease} ~~pos~~ ^{pos}!
which communicated the disease to others.

If a patient is very feeble, stimulate
from the commencement and sometimes
you may thus break up the disease. In other
cases, emetics are the most powerful
agents for this purpose - purge also and
excite diaphoresis.

When the disease is firmly seated &
has gone on for some time it will be
too late to attempt to break up the disease.

In the progress of the disease if there
is considerable strength and fullness of
the pulse, bleeding may be beneficial
in creating an excitability to the action of
remedies.

Cupping and scarifying may be beneficial in relieving local excitement (as obstinate pain in the head) and these may be joined with general stimulation.

Where there is need of support and there is strong tendency to unequal excitement and local determinations it is of the highest consequence that the supporting article, should be of the diffusible kind.

Mucilaginous or camphorated injections will often be highly serviceable to relieve excitement in that quarter.

Prof. S. has known a typh. fever terminate in a few days by an infl. of the testicle.

Case in which the disease was relieved by the formation of an ulcer or the eff. of a blister. This was applied, because the pulse was as irregular as it could be, and yet not affected by the ^{general} treatment of the disease - and it was found upon enquiry that the patient had been habitually subject to ulcers of the legs.

It is difficult to lay down a rule in cathe-
tic. They have tried as a they have cured
patient. After it will be proper to treat
the disease without a single cathartic

Here there is a state of great laxation
so that the patient might lie motionless on his
back - avoid cathartics - perhaps the
muscular peristaltic motion of hands - as
a muscular motion.

In general keep up by tonic evacuating
rhubarb & opium so. a natural peristaltic
action - though it ^{there} will perhaps be no
~~peristaltic motion~~ ^{evacuation} for 3 or 4 days this
will be of no consequence

Case - treated successfully for some
time with wine, opium, snake-root, bark
- there gave a change the head very effec-
tive - ^{the tonic was changed} diffusible were given, ammonia
& camphor with blisters - Cured

If continence is suffered to continue
it may produce a diarrhoea - abate this
by injection.

In the progress of the disease, mild
tonics may be given - mineral acids,

(also the vegetable acids, for their
gratefulness) to relieve thirst &c. When
however you gratify the cravings of the
patient ~~the~~ discriminate between their
cravings and those of their neighbours.

Invital (non congesting) tonics are
~~these~~ contrayerva - Agriocory
Serpentina - ~~Sassa~~ Eupetoria.

Prof. F. believes the flowers of most plants
and all colouring plants, e.g. Carthamus,
Luchina, madder-gelins - logwood
are deobstruent.

Blisters. Some are much opposed
to them being afraid of gangrene. Prof. F.
has never known gangrene follow in typhus.
Would he would not apply in the last
stages. He could apply them for local
determinations to the head, side &c. When
the head is affected, apply a blister to it or
to the back of the neck.

All our physicians seem to approve
of camphor in our fevers for many years.
It acts on the mucous membranes - agglutinates

excellent means, given discretely &c.

Opium Dr. Ross calls it Magna-
dei domus Most valuable & quality,
Opium &c. A commanding remedy in
typhus fever with delirium from morbid
eyes, dull general coldness countenance
pale - pulse full - delirium. Here there
is a want of energy of the brain. You may
as certainly cure delirium of originating with
fever, by mass the bowels with cathartics
But when there is slackness & weakness of the
face, with redness of the conjunctiva (or
strong congestion cases) opium will fail
So also may of bleeding from the nose
aching &c. In such cases the stimulating
action is doubtful. Apply cold to the
head and heat to the feet - equalize excite-
ment &c. Cathartics, is perhaps the best
stimulant in such cases. In all general
however this article is indicated where there
seems to be a want of action of the bloodvessels
(as in typhoid cases) - also where the excitability
of the system is exhausted or the stomach

on The medicine was discontinued & the
disease returned. This was repeated again.
The article should have been continued
throughout. The patient finally died.
This was the first case which Prof. S. treated.
And then. Another case of stamma-
tion, palpitation of the heart &c. Prof.
S. has pushed his remedy much further
so that it would seem as if the patient
must die of the remedy! Yet Prof. S.
has never known permanent injury
from this article.

In similar cases of complete ex-
haustion Prof. S. & Dr. Morison gave
phosphorus. It would create an appetite
in patients almost moribund. They
gave it dissolved in ether, also dissol-
ved in water, together with phosphorus
acid. They gave also phosphoric acid
formed by burning it. He would not
give it solid, but liquid. Ground it up
with mucilage if you please. Dose?

Spiced wine or brandy is an
old and formerly a favorite remedy in

such cases, also for vomiting, hic-
cup, shudders, cramp in the stomach
coldness of extremities, prostration of
apoplexy. ~~patient~~ physician sent for
in alarm. Use all ^{the} spices, especially
all spices.

Sobelia inflata was recommended
by Dr. Ferriar. In some cases it seems
to do better than Opac.

Some physicians are partial to
mercury and to emulsion. Prof. S.
thinks that it not adapted to
pneumonia - he has seen patients die of sali-
vation. Still it will be adapted
as a cathartic to the early stages, also
in some cases to quiet irritability of
stomach. Where there is marked con-
densation of stomach liver, or where the
patient is predisposed to liver affection,
in such cases, stimulents and tonics may
fail unless preceded by mercury - ^{however} not to salivate.

Bismuth well combined, does
wonders in cases of spasmodic vomiting
singultus, hiccup, subcostitis. 2 grs often.

repeated

Of the mildest-tonics, 2 lph. zinc
is often one of the best

Hyposulphate (Bonplandine) 20
gr. doses, has done well but when there
is marginal excitement it will act locally,
and be injurious. It was formerly much
recommended as a febrifuge

Case in which the disease had so
long got a hold on the system that the
remedies had no effect though brandy, quinine
&c were given every hour. All medicines were
suspended yet no change!

Oxygen, bitter, were used e.g. Eupat.
but the *E. perfoliata* is not the best *E.*
verbenacolum is pleasanter. Prescribe
the Orange tea &c.

Prof. P. does think the alkalies
do prepare the stomach for the action of
stimuli more effectually when caustic
than when carbonated, probably.

Case young lady - all the stimulants
and the inspirations of bark &c. failed -

a very great variety were tried the patient
was thought to be in a desperate situation.

Finally barb. bar. ros. tried - this did well
Apparently it saved her life.

Carbonic acid will often be found advantage-
lous - It may be given in this way or
in that of effervescing mixtures.

Mineral acids are tonic more so
than the vegetable perhaps less ~~diff~~ dif-
fusible. Nitric & hydrochloric seem
to be most potent. These acids, some
of them especially adapted to certain
cases.

If more than is contained in increased
action the old remedy Camphorated nitric
is highly valuable. Carb. bar. is also good
in all given in water, in ¹/₂ or 1 dr -
with chalk or with ammonia

R. $\frac{ss}{gr}$ aqua. $\frac{ss}{gr}$ carb. an. $\frac{ss}{gr}$
water $\frac{ss}{gr}$ dose tablespoonful 4 times
per day once in 2, 3, or 4 days.

Nitric ether operates in a more gently
as a diluent - perhaps has some effect
as a diuretic useful as being grateful

to the stomach. It is an ashle which has
 sustained its reputation - ~~and~~ though an
 uncertain preparation. It is useful in
 dyspepsia, 100 grs, in 24 hours.

Watch for diarrhoea, and guard
 against it, throughout the whole disease.

Very great variety occurs in dif-
 ferent localities, under the same epidemic
 condition. In one season in C. H. N. 20.
 a patient, it suffered to get up he
 was exhausted, and died of haemorrhage!
 - though apparently, not very sick. The pul-
 se terminated was obstructed by recurrent
 prostration and moderate hyperthermia and
 the whole treatment.

But diarrhoea was highly dangerous.
 Lead seemed to fail both for this &
 the hemorrhage. Cornu, Circinate, and
 even was found to answer and saved the
 patient.

Drugs have already been mentioned.
 The trichinellinates - as caipr + sc. may oc-
 casionally be useful. Other acids useful.

for local paralysis debility &c are pelli-
tory which is the best for local paralysis &c.
Capsicum is valuable give it in pills
1 to 4 grs. Cases in which local
paralysis occurred in a limb, from exposure
to dampness during convalescence. Pel-
litory was freely given & I would not
be alarmed, and thought a mistake had
been made, and advised a poultice, which
was accordingly applied. Do. upon
seeing the patient, enquired for the swell-
ing and now shows the tuberosity of the
ischium. This is the tumour which can exist on a head!
exactly similar to that of the
other side! The patient grew worse
the pain returned, & he grew weaker. The
Pellitory and quinine were resumed
and the patient was thoroughly cured.

In cold air and cold water
Prof Smith thought much of covering the
patient with the sheet.

When there is heat on the surface there is a
different state of the surface & the al. canal
Hence (but not always) stimulents externally
will irritate the external heat. So will

11
cold affusion. Those who believe that typhoid fever must run its course, yet believe the fever is broken up by cold affusion in the commencement.

Cold affusion is to be applied only when the heat is unbroken. Prof. L. has seen much benefit & thinks he has seen some mischief from cold affusion.

It should not be carried so far as, (keeping the bed wet a long time) as to produce unequal excitement, and perhaps delirium.

Cassie forbids it when there is determination to the lungs - yet though Prof. L. would have been afraid to recommend it, he has succeeded in such cases by it (the lungs being affected) when other remedies had failed.

When there is dryness of the mouth the patient will be much benefitted by breathing through a moistened cloth & by wetting the mouth.

Patients should not be irritated by being raised up constantly to take medicine. They sometimes complain bitterly. When

the system is much exhausted, it acquires
excitability by rest. Dr Rush remarked
that he had known patients destroyed by
being raised up. In some forms of
this fever, exercise is destructive.

Patients have been lost by sitting up & by
walking about the room - even after they be-
gan to mend (cases mentioned)

(of the form of typhus fever with
exhaustion - Spotted fever - Ty-
phus syncopalis)

This form prevailed before P. S.
began practice - and was then treated as is
now recommended. It has been ques-
tioned whether it was a form a fever?

It is undoubtedly a febrile affection -
S. of malignant cholera - In both
cases we resort to the old principle -
"a part of the same epidemic"

Epigastric uneasiness & sinking.
Paleness of countenance - sunken count.
Eyes sunken - eyes pale. Muscular
exhaustion - Nausea & vomiting &c.

It is of the first importance to attend to
the state of the mind - cheerfulness &c.

We can always act on the skin.
This part is the first to live and the last to
die.

R carb. amm. ʒj comp^d ext^o Lav. ʒij
mic. gran. arab. q. s.

Camphor is a good addition.

Opium alone or in combination

Begin with teaspoonful doses of brandy
If the pat. will not take brandy give tea-
spoonful doses of tinct. guaic. - in imi-
tation of Dr Smith. Acid tinct. eth. &c.

By acting on the skin, by combin-
ing several articles of a similar kind - by
frequent repetition of doses by perfect rest
in a horizontal posture &c. you may gen-
erally get along without large quantities
of any one article. It is better to avoid
if possible, the danger of offending the
stomach by large quantities of any one
article.

For diet give arrow-root & brandy
with wines - the juice of broiled meat - &c

booth - no slops

Pneumonia typhodes,

Extended throughout the whole country
from N. to S. (many) but no one suspected
it to be contagious.

Prof. F. saw 2 kinds, or cases, 1st.
lungs affected - perhaps quart of pink
coloured & frothy sputum. Some cases, died
of actual suffocation. 2nd a group
of cases which exactly resembled yellow
fever not affecting the lungs. Having the
same - the yellowness, the appearance of yellow-
fever. 3rd the catarrh ^{difficulties in respiration &} prostration.
Often the disease terminated favorably
by a metastasis to the ear with a
purulent discharge &c.

Especially greivable stomachs were
relieved by emetics, as if by a charm.

Prof. F. gave in one case calomel
followed it by antimony immediately
not as a refrigerant but to create a sus-
ceptibility to calomel. The result was
the prostration of P.

5
touched in 24 hours and the patient
recovered. Vide previous lecture upon
pyemia. typh. for a case picked up in
the streets of Hartford. Pink coloured
foet from the intestines. It was attributed to
taking glass! as some persons, cases had
been read N. C. Journal.

Case - medicines of all sorts failed -
5 or 6 ounces of dark thick blood without
relief. - canth. freely given - pulse stron-
ger - in a day or two v.s. (moderate)
gave relief of pain. - Ultimately
spasms, &c. - remedies failed - 32 of-
ficial to 1/2 pt water in injection re-
ceived then Patient finally recovered

Sanguinaria was found of the
highest benefit. (not by vomiting) - but
when given so as to act without vomiting

Genochus

- Prof. P. objects to this division
1. Malaria is old fashioned yellow fever
2. malarialis is remittent
3. Soporosis is an atonic form of any fever
4. puerperarum is a specific disease

2. Puerperal Fever.

The disease varies. Its predisposing state is pregnancy and parturition. It may be of an entonic, atonic or gangrenous type.

For many years all the descriptions of the disease agreed. But Hays and others, thought they had discovered that all their predecessors were mistaken. The fact was they had a new form of the disease viz. an active (entonic) infl. of the uterus located by bleeding etc.

Sometimes (rarely) it is an infl. of the uterus. But in the great majority of cases it is (10 to 1) of a typhoid grade. When entonic, the pulse is small frequent & resistant to the finger ^{or ready} _{to go}

coated skin does - extreme pain about
the umb. & hypogastrii region. - This
form is unimpl. of interest, - but more
generally of the peritonaeum. It ter-
minates in suppuration & pus or in
formation of a membrane of coagulable lymph.
This form is to be treated by bleeding &c.

Said to be contagious. Prof. L. has ^{never} known
it to be communicated. Said to be car-
ried by the accouching nurses. Prof
L. doubts this.

Typhoid form - whitest or yellowish
tongue - pain in the head back & limbs,
bowels often lax abdomen, or tense not
very ^{full} tender. Pulse softer fuller,
feebler.

We are recommended to treat
with an emetic. It is a disease ~~of~~
affecting the muc. mem. of the can. &
the colon, with irrit. action.

R gum ar. ʒij Senna ʒij Carb. an.
at ʒss - Nervine, nuxome - Castor. valen.
Dysentery often - ansheli diarrhoea with
small fluid stool, & great prostration - jalap.

stool, with a pickering small. In this
case op. does best. If there
is pain in the bowels apply anodyne balsams
sc. for relief. But first suspend
the evacuation, by starch &
injections. After the secretions are
changed Give calumbo & other
tonics. White decoction is serviceable
or ʒj chalk. ʒj carb. pot. ʒj Carduus.
If there is a tendency to a
state iron is useful especially alkaline
solution (nit. of iron & nit. pot.)

Sometimes accompanied with
phlegmatica dolens - a very painful
swelling accompanied with extreme irri-
tation. &c. It is to be brought on
by damp sheets, or by patient's lying
in the bed where water had been dashed
on for her or his use. - also by hot, con-
fined rooms, & enormous quantities of
hot flup.

In the consequent debility give
Sanguisorba. ʒj cubeb. ʒj. aromatized
quantity placed in water & set.

- the best tonic - sometimes add marshmallows
flowers, of iron - or sulph. zinc.

When there has been constipation
and the bowels have not been evacua-
ted previously to parturition, the disease
is probably caused by this neglect - and
in such cases, a cath. of cal. & jalap will
probably cure.

Cases occur with a dark milky
eruption - subcutis - hiccup - colic -
sweat - dark tongue &c. These require
stimulants and tonics through the whole
course. Armonia, ^{cantharides} ~~loper~~ - portor
gum - external essit. (sometimes)
& Cantharides.

Even if the peritonium is inflamed
- as it is so much out of the circulation
bleeding will not cure it will merely
prepare the way for calomel &c.

Great alarm is often excited by this
disease - that fear has often a powerful
influence upon a patient.

Swelled legs. Prof. L. has often
found it advantageous to cover them with

skunk cabbage leaves - Prof. L. has
also bathed them with a strong
decoction of steamed onion. For irrita-
bility of stomach he has given large
quantities of lime water. - Even
mistake a table spoonful of caustic
lime, now given (in water) for chalk
- the pat. thought it would kill him,
by its causticity & burning effect - emetice
was given - but it excited a new excite-
ment ^{stopping the vomiting} and ^{by} saved the patient

Phlegmon

some consider infl. as a remedial process
the local injury has been healed. One in-
dication after injury is to route the action of the
pus! hence ecchymosis may disappear with
the infl. & abscess.

Spontanea

Infl. in a deep seated organ
(e.g. in the liver, in the lungs, in the surface)
- suppuration - i.e. hepaticum - abscess
ema. In these cases the abscess
can be treated like other infl.

But abs. hepaticum occurs in strumous
tuberc. - tuberculous state, in back & then
with the fever. Tends towards
liver & the ge. - Often cured in the
country. Almost never cured in the city.

Abs. hepaticum. General cause
determined to the liver by local weakness

Treat for symptoms. Suppuration is in-
dicated by general & especially by local
chill - & by fluctuation. Do not make
an opening unless there is an abscess.

of the liver to the sides of the abd. If you
are in doubt I'd rather recur to
open by lumbar incision

Good represents the discharge into
the abd. cav. as fatal - Prof. P. has known
many cases, and all are recovered.

Empyema

Empyema is the chest without an outlet

~~There is a discharge~~

May be considered as a local disease
or as a sequel of Contusion ^{it may be} or from wounds
If there is an opening externally the chance
is greater. In 30 cases with an opening
of the lungs 26 recovered

Phlegmon

Of the ear - Of the jaw - Near
the parotid gland

Phlegmon of the ear, preceeds more or some
season, followed by pneum. typh. occurred
after that season; can usually with
little pain & excruciating heat & action
of perspiration - cupping, blisters
in the back & doses of calomel

40
sheet over the head confining vap. of water - a perspiration ensues
and patient is relieved. If prompt
treatment was not afforded 2-3 p.p. common
in the case of the above.

Phl. of fem. man.

Scorbutic, a young man. a. c. lead
a. c. lead pothies. More generally,
occurs, after posturitis - very bad, &
painful. When the breast is relaxed,
a simple soft bandage is of great co-
sequence. More generally it is a
critical determination of a febrile action
of the system. Occurs, early or late,
after part. & brought on by exposure to
cold. etc. Early in the disease, an eme-
tic of ipec. or ipec. & ant. is a sovereign
remedy. Emetics have long been cele-
brated for discharging the morbid matter.
Prof. ... the disease. Local
treatment is of comparatively little co-
sequence. When the disease is advanced
pothies, ipec. & ant. a pothie
of stramonium relieves the pain. Prof.

think thought highly of ac. And upon
a bread and milk diet.

Do not be hasty in opening. Cold sur-
geon, have been deceived by the doggy
feet. Prolapsed opening aggravates the
wound. Wait perhaps until the part
is discoloured.

Phyren is imperfectly sup-
purating tumor. Pontice

Hordeolum Touch with nit. sil.
If a part is subject to the, they may be pre-
vented by citrion ointment

Furuncles curable in its
first stages, not by irritating modes of treat-
ment ^{caustics or} ~~scraping~~ but by blisters,
or by stramonium leaves, or decoction of
Ratan. Follow fevers - thought the - to be beneficial
this doubtful but they do not seem to af-
fect the constitution

Saliva oil also - thought callosities
relieve perhaps this article may hereafter
be classed among the local nervines.

There is an anastomosing variety with
a livid margin - redness extending also,

the lymphatic - it is more perhaps
not much bigger than a pea's head

Constit. symptoms severe - sometimes
erecting with ^{or} ~~con~~ ^{open} ~~in~~ ^{as the idios} carb. ac.
porter - bark ⁱⁿ - Local treat-
ment of less consequence - Symp. often
frequently renewed

Throat,

Blister early in the disease - Symp. often
fermenting port wine - Charcoal port wine
Bark - ⁱⁿ ~~open~~ ^{carb. ac.}

The analogy, affection, is thought
to be caused by spiders & caterpillars.
Apply aqua ammonia. But Prof. S. has
known such cases occur where there
was a supposition but no evidence of
a spider. Oftenest occurs in those
who have lived high.

Eruptions on the face

Prof. S. says blunth and calomel may
be applied internally. Blistering is rec-
ommended as the most effectual. Mercury internally

Mercurial ointment with sulphur

Paronychia

Canalic (unus) for a run-around
Is of no use to make a deep incision -
when the whitish & near a joint - touch
with sub. s.

Milium are caused by slight local
injuries, in a peculiar diathesis of the
system - powers of life not resisting

Erythema

Inflammatory bluish. Red turned
swelling of integuments, disappearing
in a vesicle - termination in cutic-
ular scales or vesicles, or gangrene
E. erythematosa - aeder st. pruritus, in-
ter, ipso sc. sc. Objections to L's
classification. The affection of the skin
is of a kind, as is a erythema & cast.
affection. The treatment must be applied
to the constitution

E. oedematosa - red swelling
extending through cell. mem. sc. sc.

leading to gangrene. Treat by washes
But more the locally - give camphor
colubac, ~~serp~~ serpentaria - iron
oc. In short treat as for Erysipelus
with typhus form of fever.

E. erysipelatosum is the part to be
distinguished by its serpentine & undu-
ling spread - Occurs often after wounds
in bad constitutions - as if Dr. Williams
But the latter are apt to have *E. oedema-
tosa*. Apply oak bark oc. But
the old application of myrror is per-
haps as good as any. It is excellent &
tonic. For old downbards give quinine
with wine ether and aromatic tinctures
or spices. Anemia with camphor - Cam-
phor may be externally applied in such
cases. Downbards are apt to be sick
to have a digest ~~for some~~ alcohol - &
use as a bolus.

When there is a mere cutaneous
eruption, apply dry cloths. Dr. Phys-
ick recommends blisters. For tetanus they
will succeed. When it runs into a

gargles as state. However, we have
E. gargrenum. Astorgerals are
the indicated. In general
moist applications, are not indi-
cated for erythematous infl.

Prof. ~~St.~~ has known the liquid
chloro discharge perfectly, and
telling the skin as completely as a
strong acid would. Hence apply
absorbent powders, as chalk

It is very rare that these affec-
tions are curative. We can judge by
the symptoms - generally camphor-
ammonia so. will be indicated.

We cannot always tell what appli-
cations will be beneficial except by
trial. Sometimes the acids, or the
terebinthinals are applied - but
Prof. S. has not much confidence in
them. He thinks myosin is too much
neglected at present.

In many cases the strongest stimu-
lants, or acids, as cantharides are
indicated also copious, guaiacum

pulling, grave, parousi, prickly
ash so.

Empoecia

Good improperly answer to the question
that of acc. causa - It
would be better say accompanied with
fever

Cephalitis has a very irregular pulse
Cervitis has violent throbbing so.

Gastritis " accompanied with great distress
and depression

E. Cephalitis Most writers have
accepted the ^{bizarre} idea of Rush i.e. that of a
cephalic state of fever. Cephalitis sent
pain in head - face flushed ^{pulse full, resisting} eyes red, &c.

This is Good's definition & it well answers
well for convulsive cephalitis. But not
one of these expressions will apply to C. profunda
C. prof. has been lectured on by naming the
diseases of children. Prof. S. adds
C. paralytica

C. meningitis. ~~men~~ is entonic & may

be characterized as above - with some
of light . . .

E. paraclysmata ^{do. ex} pain more ~~acute~~
pulse not tender - perhaps ~~present~~
pretty easily compressed

Cephalitis has the same exciting causes
a other fever - comes on also from
exposure to heat of sun - jiggers, &c.

In the cause etc from the practice is simple
just like that of cause - v. s. is repeated!

It is a rare disease however - but when met
with, is easily recognized. Lasts about 6 or 8 days

Local bleeding is of considerable benefit

Cupping should not be practiced until
after the violence of the infl. is over

The irritation might fall in with the disease

It is objected that local bleeding is
useless as the same effect ~~is~~ is pro-
duced by the abstraction of blood from arm
But this ~~can~~ is true only of health, not of
disease. Paronychia is an instance to
the contrary. So leeches to the arm
affect the prostate system more than v. s.
from the arm

The feet are a little cold - hence apply heat to them & ice to the head

Avoid every species of excitement. Mental or cerebral. Strychnine may be done by the stimulus of distension, if too much liquid is given. Follow v. s. by thorough purging with neutral salts

Our remedies, ^{they do} do not directly counteract the whole disease. They diminish the powers of life. Bleeding alone cannot cure the disease

For a counteracting mode of treatment after v. s. we may give nuxvomica & doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. - avoiding nausea in the beginning or the stomach will not tolerate it so well. Perhaps digitalis may answer but antimony ^{$\frac{1}{2}$ gr} seems to be preferable

Cullen introduced this practice in order to take off the spasm of the extreme vessels. The same idea is now acted on, under the expression, acting on the capillaries

Calomel may be freely used, as a substitute for antimony - but seems to be inferior. liable to have a troublesome effect on

the mouth & occasionally a mercurial
fever.

When the infl. has subsided, apply
blisters. Keep the bowels open by
mercurials - which will also tend to
eliminate the disease by exciting the liver.

Purgatives will be indicated on this prin-
ciple also - e.g. nit. ether

Give moderate diluents - allow subacid
drinks &c. In the latter stages nervines
may be indicated - also carbonic acid
even the $\frac{1}{2}$ tepid bath - injections &c.

For the typhoid ^(C. rosea ch.) grade - give cal. ...
cal. & hot. em. Bleeding should not be
practiced, unless to prepare the system.

Use also blisters - extensively applied
and covered in their locality.

Laryngitis

Sanguis, Pneumonia;

Cullen, pneumonia; no - rare

It is a disease which comes, and
Old down leucoderms are liable to have
an erythematous infl.

The system must be brought to a
proper standard by bleeding if it
is too high or by stimulating if it is
too low

For partial paralysis
you are to counter irritate
of the system requires narcotics

Spuff coloured expectoration is rather

~~Pneumonia~~
a bad sign

Expectoration - copious & streaked
with blood. If so, there is no recovery
if the dis. cannot be effluated
then or with chills. The patient
never affected. When there is a
suffocated excitement, it will
be well to begin with inhalation of
water or vinegar and water

When the case is a common kind of
to low with hands being down, is to be
etc. as an expectorant. Other expec-
torants may be used e.g. an. col. etc.

(At the bridge of glasses, first as
if the Lt and me at the table
under and to make it last by talking)

St. Louis de Velour, a village of the same

gryphon does well,

Given if the disease is enteric, i.e.,
may give opium qualified with
antimony, iron &c., per. &c. The
dysentery treated wth opium more
than counteracting the stimulus & affe-

Break up the disease in its consecutive
ment if possible. Prescribe for the
symptoms and for the general aff.
of the system. Ascertain, as perfectly
as you can the local seat of the disease
but yet you must prescribe for the
general diathesis mainly.

As to bleeding, you are not to
practise it unless it be indicated by
the pulse.

In ciliary cases you will see
expectations, only small articles, &
fragments. In cases of a mixed char-
acter, give small articles as squills
gum. ann. &c., &c. &c.

For. practitioners rely mainly on
 Sanguis - giving very large quantities,
 even to the point of vomiting.

Chrys. ~~phleg.~~ with ant. wine.
 is a very common and popular prescrip-
 tion.

In some forms of the disease
 calomel is given so far as to produce
 salivation. Five grains ^{per} ~~are~~ ^{hourly} ~~to~~ ^{be} ~~given~~ ^{repeated} ~~at~~ ^{times} ~~in~~ ^{the} ~~day~~ ^{course} ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~treatment~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{disease} ~~is~~ ^{indicated} ~~by~~ ^{chills} ~~and~~ ^a ~~dull~~ ^{heavy} ~~feeling~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{pit} ~~of~~ ^{the} ~~stomach~~ ^{throat}.

Suppuration is indicated by
 chills, a dull heavy feeling at the pit of the throat.

Gangrene is indicated by dulness
 of the face.

Pneum. malign. of Good - well known by the
 Pneumonia notha

Generally sporadic - rarely epidemic
 Sometimes runs into a catarrhal fever
 (Diph.) principally in degree of
 Catarrhal fever. It affects the whole
 system more generally - though catar-
 rhal fever does this sometimes.

Fever may be of all three grades
 Omities are more particularly indicated
 should have the preference
 which is the manner. For the robust

prescribe ant. for others - spec. c.
and an limon.

Sometime bleed - blood generally
has a dark colored buffy coat

Stimulant & expectorants are partic-
ularly appropriate R. gum. arab.

2 gr. op. 1 gr. ft. pill. cur. sapon
Camphor is very valuable

Pediluvium. The warm
herb drinks. Camphor & carb. are

Brown mixture - R. muc. gum. ar.
antim. & liquorist & peregovic

Use mucilages freely

Frequently occur periods with
eruptions about the lips (Crytheria
vesiculosa) The infl. is rather

erythematous; be careful against
avoid neutral salts the

latter have killed patients. If cathartics
are needed give the pill, the b. &
specac - or if the bowels are obstinate
give enema with aromatics so. enemata

The eruptions about the lips are
often favorably treated. Watch

then cloudy, for if they become
brown and livid, and the pulse grows
weaker, we may be sure gangrene
is to ensue.

Give stimulating diaphoretics
Dover's powders &c.

Pei Tiped bath highly valuable
Resort to it in fatal cases.

Serubimurata are valuable. I am
inclined to think the disease is due to

the kidneys - & this is desirable

The urine is generally high colored.

R. bals. cap. $\mathbb{Z} \text{ii}$ gur-ar $\mathbb{Z} \text{ji}$
simple syrup or syr. bals. totum $\mathbb{Z} \text{ii}$

When the pulse is free & soft
face flushed, respiration difficult
so - indicating the formation of effusion
in the lungs -
then give blood root once in
an hour or half hour. It perhaps acts
in promoting venous absorption. These
cases used to be considered as almost
always fatal. Yet the blood root
seems to be almost a specific - even

though the patient has scarcely
more than 6 or 8 hours to live up
now.

Pneumonitis. Dr. Hooker
bleeds when the stethoscope gives the
crepitations, rales, whether the pulse
is weak or strong. He considers the
weakness of the pulse as being caused
by the obstructed passages of the blood
through the lungs. He says bleeding
certainly relieves.

Pneumonitis biliosa
Dr. Good. Progress in remission & Country
Pain in the head, eyes, legs, and
back. Pain mostly in the right hy-
pochondrium - yellow skin - tongue
heavily coated with greenish film -
stomach very irritable - urine small
& thick colored. In the latter stage
face and lips livid - more particu-
larly in head & limbs. Pulse
faint & passed in but not more

10
frequently, than in other pneumoniae,
Examine the pulse while you bleed
If the pulse grows smaller continue
the flow - If it flags - stop it for
a while.

Some indication can be drawn
from the buffy coat but then it's
will exist since if it can be, be
long and lightly bound up and a
fine surface made.

"...the remedy is the most certain
remedy". Giving antimony after the
calomel will enhance its effect and
carry it off by the bowels, with little
or no vomiting.

Diaphoresis is of the highest
value but in the least case, Stimulants
must be conjoined.

Give camphor ipecac. or i. s.
cyl. at night to keep up diaphoresis;
through the night and evacuate the
bowels in the morning.

Veratrum, camphor
and opium sc. may be given with

calculated to render it more digestible - Continue this treatment throughout the disease.

Relieved with the commencement of an emetic.

5 grs. Camph. 3 grs. antiseptic every few ~~hours~~ hours - an old prescription - especially valuable when there is a paralytic in an old patient.

Subacid fruits &c. may be given. Ripe currants are more grateful than the Currant jelly, or the mere juice of the Currant.

Opoids, are often indicated. Capsic. & some paradisi, piperine &c. Some constitutions require to be strongly stimulated by Cantharids. - especially as the patients are often intemperate persons.

Apply a blister for the pain in the side, as near the part affected as may be - after depletion. - it is Revision - Cannot be

affected in either extreme or ex-
tremity.

The disease occurs in
young men who have been exposed, af-
ter drinking, to the night air. Prof. V.
has known promising young men thus cut off.

Pleuritis

Pneumonic affections are generally not con-
fined to the lobelets, as is usually told.

Prof. F. is inclined to think that a pure
pleuritis of the pleura costalis never did
exist but that the pleura interna must
become affected. Prof. F. has ^{never} seen one.

Acute pain in the chest - diffi-
cult resp. increased respirations - diffi-
culty of lying on the affected side if
both sides are affected; pale lips or face, back
short dry, distressing cough.

It is a general rule, practitioners,
pay little regard to the precise locality
of the disease. Good remarks that the
chest is ^{vera} mediastina, & diaphragmatic
lead to no therapeutic distinction.

Pleurisy, vera said to be a cancer
in the ribs. P. radiata -
pain between the ribs. P. diaphrag-
matica

Old fashioned pleurisy, ^{vera} is said
to be the precursor of cancer & that
exist. Bleed freely from a large
orifice even ad. deliq. But after
several bleedings, local bleeding & cupping
will be beneficial. And we may ap-
ply blisters after this.

Scarify in 3 places and then cover
them all at once by a piece of paper
(burning paper as usual) You may
then easily get a pint of blood.

We do not rely much in this disease
upon rubefacients. After bleeding
give neutral salt. But if there is
any affection of the liver, or al. can. give
calomel - though even the cal may
be worked off by neutral salt.

It is better to repeat a blister
than to keep up the discharge by
irritants.

73

This disease is said to be character-
ized by a dry cough - fixed pain -
little or no expectoration. Prof. I.
has seen cases coming to this
but in most cases there is more or less
expectoration. A cough will bring
on expectoration.

Expectorants may be given but
not the terebinthinals. We may em-
ploy castor oil and nitro

Said to terminate in resolution or
expectoration - even if it terminates in
the latter, death does not necessarily
result from it.

Carditis

Symptoms said to be similar - pain
in region of heart - more pungent - pal-
pitation - fever. Said to be a con-
nec

Senac, Crovisart, Laine
i.e. have added much to our knowl-
edge of locality etc. but have added
nothing whatever to our therapeutics

known.

If this disease proceeds in the form of pure inflammation, it will require the same treatment as

pleurisy. Powders of Linic & biethnath have been found very serviceable in the latter stages. Narcotics or digitals have been used as appropriate - not as opposites to entony, as some English writers suppose - but as irritants.

Peritonitis

Acute pain in the abdomen accompanied with visceral Peritonitis, or a tilis

Some said to be a cancer

But we must observe that a part of the doublet is less an irritative

The two varieties may perhaps, sometimes, be distinguished by the seat of the pain. But the treatment will be the same. When the membrane is inflamed other parts of the glands will be also affected. When the inflammation is violent, good purgatives

The viscera will not be inflamed. reaction will the pancreas of the abdomen. So if the pancreas of the abdomen or the proper coats of the intestine, are inflamed the reaction will be apt not to be inflamed.

The stomach and duodenum canal will not be very much affected and unless the disease is so severe, Prof. S. believes in something like emesis or much vomiting or constipation.

Cases of Peritonitis of the Sigmoid, or Parturition.

In peritonitis of the sigmoid there is more or less suppuration of the peritoneum of the sigmoid disease instead of a dry pleura.

Treatment like other in the organ of viscera. It may put on a suppurative process.

require a corresponding balance. When it is use early of Opium v. d. afterward leeches, &c.

Emulation, are also serviceable, & cover the patient with a dry cloth in order

to keep the bed clothes dry.

Blisters, also. In short the treatment is much like that of enteritis.

This disease may be distinguished from rheumatic affection, by: tenderness & less fever. Venous & arterial affections are more accompanied with fever.

If your remedies do not have good effect, it is proper to change the mode of practice.

Gastritis

~~Enteritis~~. Inflammation of the stomach. Prof. I. object, to Goods, etc. adhesive infl. his other variety, erythematous he would subscribe to.

case buy at a paper mill draw 1/2 from a bottle of sulph. acid run to brook & drink - mouth scalded - erythematous - fever had not the character

of gastritis - probably this was the adhesive infl. - there was infl. like a burn.

But Gastritis comes on with chills agues etc. and is a constitutional fever.

determined to the stomach. In all such cases, is chiefly the local infl. is probably consequent to the constitution. If the infl. is very much advanced, nothing can be to be done but to keep the parts in a condition favorable to healing.

Symptoms, - burning pain at pit of stom. increasing upon the admission of liquids or solids, vom. hicc. &c. counteraction of pressure of great anxiety.

May be ^{with} tonic is a tonic idea this. In the system it is false is softer, fuller & longer. The pulse will be small and hard. The stom. being the centre of sympathy such fevers are a true irritative. Hence it is found that after bleeding, large doses of pepsin cure more certainly than any other remedy. ~~can~~ & to give once in 24 hours. This would not be the case if the fever was not a true irritative.

7
The disease is said to run rapidly into
a typhus, hence depletion is proper
at its commencement only.

Causes a cold taken
in when the body is heated - drastic pur-
gative; said to ^{produce it} not however in every
disposition. Repelled erup-
tion, said to produce it. Occurs in those
who use excessive quantities of ardent
spirits. Arises from excessive eating
where there is a predisposition. In
such a case an eratic of opium
or emetation may be proper.

In other cases eratics are not proper
though they have been recommended
after bleeding, &c. &c.

Give warm rather than cold drinks
though the patient craves cold ones
Give mucilages for diet

Opium for mutation, and. Bitter.

Some rec. cath. They are of doubtful
utility. - Rather throw up large
evacuating enemata. It is com-
mon to give a full dose of calomel or

Cat. 800. in the course of it
disease - not however a cutt. but to
produce a cure. When there
is haemiplegia cathartics are generally
very irritating.

This ~~distinguishing~~ disease is dis-
tinguished from spasms - fever
pat. lies on his back - does not press
on the stomach - lies still &c.

Rf 1/2 oz chalk 3j card. seed 3j
her. clast for the irritability of stomach
Bismuth also for the ear - panofarce

Rarely terminates in suppura-
tion more generally in gangrene

The erythema var. distinguish-
ed by deeper fuller pulse - redness of
face, - skin more moist.

This var. bears a cold, e.g.
cup. 1/2 oz. Tonic Acids; affords cup.
n. store, Cathartics more serviceable.

A less serviceable severe disease
But in melagrima, as before.
in some malignities will check

especially at a village of monks from
the brook

Enteritis, nitro, under any
use in proper in both varieties. All
writen, but Good Endemic nitro

Enteritis

Similar in symptoms to distitis.
Except in the erythematous inflammation of the
stomach which occurs in yellow and other cases
the two species are generally more or less
united

The ^{rare} adhesive, is impossible, only as long as
Enteric enteritis. gives a sort of irritative
cannon has costiveness and a small wing pulse
(less coded pulse)

Erythematous enteritis has a dogged pulse
said to be attended with diarrhoea instead
of costiveness. pain less

True Enteritis has a tendency to run
into colic - distinguished from it
by soreness and pain and by pain not
in spaces. Patient lies on his back
and pressure is painful

always a dangerous disease. It frequently
destroys life by irritability - by ex-
tending the serousal pores without lesion
of structure. Some cases, others ex-
hibit very little alteration in appearance
in some men the ab. can. may
be injected by various diseases.

Causes in the suppression of
persp. - checked perspiration
doxastic purgatives &c. In short it
is a disease is produced by various
common exciting causes when the body is
indisposed from unknown causes. Prof
P. thinks the constitutional fever the primary
affection - as evidenced by the chill &c. Hence
our remedies are to be applied more
constitutional affection - than to the local affection.

Treatment - bleeding; followed by
opium and cal. - as recommended for gastritis.
This treatment is still more adapted for
enteritis. For putrefaction, cold
in the bowels - & the same time the
are applied to the bowels project
warm water to the rectum. This is

citrus, with the last charged by a
very small quantity of aromatics

Prof. F. H. thought slippery elm bark
in powder is done well as it yields its
syrupiness during its whole journey through
the stomach. In no case is it being changed
into an acid, like green arabic

In crypt. enteritis, mucilages may be
made grateful by small quantities of
mineral acids

℞ Chalk 3ss carb. pot. 3ss. with
or a grateful aromatic, or oil of gaultheria or
cardamom seeds or local anesthetic
stomach. Vomitus hemoater also is
good to check the vomiting. Taken out
in all quantities obtained at a time

Castor in the disease soon water
may be given as an antispasmodic but in small
quantities to avoid the stimulus of distension

Pay nothing about vomiting to avoid asso-
ciation of ideas

℞ R. v. s. 1 gr. Cal 2 gr. Opium
2 hours until pain in the bowels
is relieved. Then give castor oil until

R₂ venous tropo $\frac{2}{3}$ mixed with the
yell^r of eggs - & then combined with
m^ucular, & fibrillar. This is recom-
bined by cells.

In d. Ceylon. but no massive
lenticularities, as Calvey expects
and so. with micrites

In the process of the disease the
 tepid bath will be highly useful in a
 case of the sympathy between the spine
 and men. men. of al. can. - Water
 about 98° - put. covered by a blanket
 keep a safty at hand of both hot and
 cold water. Tepid bath. gives some
 give with dissepente because the remedy
 ^{is} applied

But it'd be appropriate. I beg
you make broth. In proper arti-
cle. Good will be at the bottom of the

beauties

Tenderness, pain in region of liver
 Pain in right shoulder - difficulty getting
 on up stairs - accompanied with cough.

Good makes the same var. as before
There is unquestionably a chronic hepatitis
acute catarrh - his pulse full, large
tongue covered with a thick yellow
mucous. Little evacuation of bile - skin
dry & so. a high inflammatory fever

In the chronic form there is a subacute
infl. of the liver, and the system ex-
periences with it - So that the two diseases
are not much alike

Good thinks the catarrhic form affects the
substance principally & the chronic more
the parenchyma. But Cullen & Saunders
see that the former affects principally
the arteries of the liver - & the latter the ~~arteries~~
venae portarum.

Case of Increase Cooke. Prof. T. was
the only one of several ^{able} physicians who de-
clared the disease an affection of the liver. After
death an abscess of the liver containing more
than a quart of pus was found. The
other physicians located the disease in the
small intestine &c.

Acute hepatitis is said to be attended

with character in for climates and:
with costiveness in before climates

If Prof. L. had not seen ~~and~~ written
the fossils, (1813, 20.) he should not be
in existence. D^r Good says

to have no suspicion of its existence.

18.5.21
The patient is only 40 - it is the appearance as full & strong as in the most endemic pleurisy, patient is able to lie on his right side & frequently lying only on his back. - face flushed eyes red - severe cough - with a rusty coloured expectoration. There is copious bleeding - colored & perhaps bloodied up by neutral salts - finally took a bath for a tedious followed by combi

The stomach is apt to sympathize - hence avoid cold liquids, soon
particularly - severe cramps, distress etc.
as result

Mercury is not to be given until the violence of tonic action is subdued or it may fall in with the disease

Case in which a "minute purge" of sul-
ph. zinc. was of the greatest ser-
vice

Emetics are highly useful in
breaking up the chain of morbid symp-
toms. (some being of the colored)

R. digit. ʒj serieg. ʒsurg. aa ʒij juncip.

her. ʒj

R. spt. trop. ʒij ether ʒj

Colic (water (tartar. vol.) highly
useful for local heat &c. (refrig. & demulcent)

Capeput oil and other lubricants
Tonic (Carnivales. Oculi etc.)

to.

Relapses will be more common in improper
diet - also vomiting.

Let light - not eat - if patient is
thirsty let him drink by a tea

1 p. 16

Pain in left hypoch. extending over the
abdomen - Treat as for other internal
men. Blood if so indicated.

Cupping and scarifying. Some say
The uterus is said to sympathize strongly

Nephritis

pain in the part frequent in children - its
passage - stomach particularly aff-
ected - numbness of legs, - perhaps re-
traction of testicles

then arises from
Contusion, cancer, or fever - or from local
injury - as catarrh

Seldom chronic
Bleeding may be seen to progress the
system - Counterit. by blisters & the
ly, down treatment. Opium especially
is decided for it. Morphia. Can, how-
ever be used freely. Narcotics for the sec-
ond very efficacious. A liberal diet
neutral diet. & mil. other recommen-
ded. For chronic inflammation

Cystitis

Caused by gonorrhoea, producing infl. of
bladder, urethra and rectum. Though contin-
gious rather a local affection. But
may come with chills, ague, fever &c.
must be treated as gonorrhoea in fl.

If the prostatic gland is inflamed it will
be complete obstruction, ^{if urethra & rectum} ^{benign} fullness & pressure

narrow Prof. F. has seen it with a fine
The catheter sh^d always
be introduced when there are any symp-
tom, indicating it - Always examine for
inflammation above the bulb - The patient
will be apt to misjudge in respect
to the necessity. Avoid cold. Copalva
because it will increase the quantity of
urine

There is sometimes a thickening of
the bladder - subcutic in it. - perhaps soon
expelled eruption - very perplexing
- Catheter brings away no urine - blad-
der contracted almost to a ball. Various
things are recommended. Prof. F. has
found Iodine oil best - 20 drops ^{when} ^{the}

Various chronic affections of the
bladder - very troublesome & perplexing
- purg much, blood so well seen
- When used is ^{soon} after the use of the cath-
eter, we may suspect a tumour, fungus
&c. - Case related. When the bladder
was ~~repeated~~ emptied of urine, it contracted
& pressed together raw surfaces (fungoid)

86

Ry spts camp 3ij to mucilage 3j - or if
this fails, add Landanum

Hysteritis

Occurs in puerperal fever - in retro-
cession &c. Retrocession occurs between
3rd & 4th month - finds in the perineum
venous excess, irrit. - hysterical ex-
cesses - colic, diarrhoea, emesis, &c.
Cervix in puerperium - os tincæ not to be
found - orifice of os tincæ drawn in
within the vulva and into the vagina
- use all ^{Castel} catheters introduced with great
difficulty - one has drawn off 12 or
14 quarts of water from the bladder - & relieve
the symptoms & then reinsert the
catheter in the same manner in which it
came down - keep the patient quiet
for some time - use catheter & enema also
as long as they can have to be used

Case of incipient anasarca dis-
cussed by arsenic - perhaps a neu-
ralgic affection.

Ophthalmia

Simpl. of eye and its appen. dages
When system is not much affected, the ord-
inary treatment is by astringent washes
alum, sulph. zinc - weak solut. of
Cooper's astring. mucilage
narcotics

Prof. S. has generally used for mild
cases, tincture of poppy heads - To the
tinct. add an equal quantity of Colley's
tinc. solution - and dilute. This makes one of
the best Collyria - It seems even better
than Soderham's Sandarum

Plum cast applied as a poultice
also mixed with eggs.

If there is much pain, heat & const.
irrit. - bleed from the arm - often it is bene-
ficial - and at least you will feel that
you have neglected nothing?

Prof. S. introduced cupping here in
the year 1802. He found it have great
effect in chronic cases. He has also
drawn a pint or more of blood by
leeches, even to fainting with no ben-

of it & tatters. Hence redness does, not
of course indicate depletion. The
redness may be caused by weakness of
the coats of the vessel, and here ^{astirg to} ~~cause~~,
will relieve. Blister, also to the

temples. After all an emesis is
the most commanding remedy. It
will affect the parts, out of the circulation
which cannot be said of bleeding.

It is not adapted to all cases, but is
a most commanding remedy.

Emetic, also - especially calomel

If there is pain in the eye from a body
it is always proper to erect the
upper eyelid with the handle of a needle
or stick so. then extract the body.

The irritation may remain after removal
of the cause

I used a man from Derby - piece of
iron in for 24 hours. so much infl. impossible
to extract without an incision. Getting out the
aqueous hum. I went to N. Y. was treated
by local appl. & salivation - came away
with opacity of the cornea.

Iritis

Purulent Ophthalmia

Case of communication by applying an
eye glass

Granulations. Prof. S. applies
nit. sol. or sub. cob. It irritates at first
yet the patients beg for it

Said to arise sometimes from
checking a gonorrhoea and then an in-
flammation should be excited in the nostril

Intermittent gave bark or better
Fowler's solution. If Scrophulous give
iodine.

Ophthalmia tarse, apply mer-
curial ointments wash out childrens
eyes repeatedly

Stramonium leaves to the temples
an admirable thing for pain.

Cataract. & Inflamed Secluded or

(Dysentery)

Frequent dull, bloody stools with tenesmus
Cullen was acquainted merely with the mild
form which occurs without fever. It may
be ^{slight} local affection & be removed by a cathartic

81

Hence Guller speak, of it being caused by
stricture. Give mucilaginous, injection.
There are two classes of writers. There are an
other German, etc. on one hand who direct
refrigerant, & acting at cathartics etc. & the
'Tropical writers' Sydenham etc. who direct to
determine to the surface etc. differing ac-
tively. They describe different diseases.

In milder dysentery Sydenham directed
Luna Mox. rub. 3j; tamarinds 3j
In Guelford on the other hand rhubarb was
so fatal in an epidemic dysentery, that the
people were strongly prejudiced against
it actually, for years. In Hoxley we
may see an account of the two kinds, and
same army from different detachments
located in different places. Severe dysen-
tery is a bilious fever.

Guller made an attempt a part of the
definition. This is now pretty much given up
In Berlin patient of W. Hupla every day
had dysentery but one for a broad while a
Berlin family which had 6 or 7 before moved
into the new had dysentery at the same time

nat. feces, are said rarely to ap-
pear, and if they do appear, it is in lumps.
Cathartics, however, may produce nat. feces,
if bile would be caused by a trichinosis or a
spasmodic action, hence the proper treat-
ment by muella broth injections.

If dysent. begins in June you may
expect severe case, in Autumn not so
(generally) if it commences in the latter part
of summer. Cause, rarely of remittent
viz. cold damp air, succeeding intense
heat of the day. It is a febrile, & transverse,
from checked perspiration, ^{stomachic. & motion,} Chills, again
pain in head back & limbs, prostration, in-
cessant pain so. at rectum disposition to
go frequently to stool evacuated, mucus, stain-
ked with blood. May exhibit a febrile
more or less liver affection. After syn-
chus, may be typhus. It may require
bleeding in a healthy vigorous person as a pre-
parative measure. In East and W. La-
writers describe our dysent. most accu-
rately.

I took your journal, sometimes at

27
color carmine (bloody meat washings) 2 or
thinner pale blood bring can biting per
ce of membrane (like peach blossoms) but
not more than in some bilious fevers

The weakening is not great as in diarrhoea
but the exhaustion is. The face the excessive
irritation - it, the process, is towards
a ... we have vomiting hiccup - but
sults, &c. and death. If the disease is
not cured when atonic within 48 hours
the patient dies on 3 or 4th day. Vom. ex-
hibits various appearances, - a leucation 30
little more than we might know for be-
fore.

Treatment The principal indication
in the synochus grade is to overcome the dis-
by translating to the face 12th back feet plan
not to feet. ^{upheld} ^{uniform} - emaphism, to feet in a few
weeks, v. s. to create susceptibility, due to
stimulants as tin. co. spec. - any herb
tea through out in a day. Discharge not
did well if persevered in. any thing to pro-
duce free perspiration - as milk in large
quantities. Case of Mr. Hume - drank 3 yats

we can do only battle to with calomel and
opium or starch and laud. inject. if
o.b. & out. at night when the system has
been quieted with inject. R. soluble opium
starch of flour laudanum (1/2 dram). Keep
the injection up if this fails by larger
quantities of each if these fail mix it
again with oil and introduce as a sup-
pository. Keep a bed pan under the
pat. if necessary. Prof. S. has been
cured effected by cal. & diaph. a bed pan
being at the time used. The better to
erect to give the cal. but to defer
sweating. When the disease was kept up by
habit it might be broken up by vomiting
with ipecacuanha tonic etc.

Some are partial to put them
in the abdomen they do well. Prof.
S. has applied oil of turp. with advantage
- Paucity of urine, and stomach
are troubled. In such cases
magnesia will relieve. To be mixed gum ar.
with oil of gaulth. or. Castor oil does not
succeed, succeeded remarkably well
if combined, use it to give them also e.g. capsicum
or better decoct. of pepper bark in milk
mucilaginous & oil of dill.

In the latter stages at length there
are a great variety - none one, are introduced
even near after 40 specifies to do so long
as the Euphorbia (E. polygonifolia) it is
a development & a cold remedy. The
discharges are valuable substitutes for opium

A decoction, is diuretic, diaphoretic &c -
Gives, pain in the bowels, when taken in powder.
It is, the most powerful of the asclepiades, though
more used than any other. It is given
in the most powerful diarrhoea after vomits.

Richon, says, very discharges
are fetid, & with bile not much
meaning, as all attaches itself to your clothes.
In this form the evacuations must be
kept up to evacuate the mixed secretions
& catarrhs, must be kept up.

In this case, the disease comes on
gradually, patient not giving up for a day, or two
treat by giving opium enough at night to
quiet the patient & give off the feces.

add also *peccaria* & *gusts* &c.

catarrhs are small. In the morning the
will have a natural sleep. In the afternoon
the disease comes on again. Keep the mind quiet
in a few days - if opium would not
say down, give blue pill.

In 1814 & 15 the disease was a
ligament. Often it came on like cholera
violent vomiting with distress. These
cases were cured. External irritants
thoroughly applied. Castor oil & opium
enough to keep the patient quiet for the
night. Give in morning & keep off the secre-
tions with castor oil. Soon the disease was
entirely subdued that it needed nothing more
than a very little of the mild tonics to colour.

Stomach cases, occurred several times
in appearance, cholera maligna - just

stuck, sticky in different no complaint
in a few days the lamp of life will be
cured (like cholera & alig.) Prof. P. lost his
first 2 or 3 cases (young ladies) afterwards
he raised the system by irritants and stimulants

Rest and quiet is of the highest im-
portance in the treatment of this disease. To
avoid irritation - also motion of the other
muscles increases peristaltic action

Lyden has directed attempting
with Lundenium & a cat. of serena & rhub.
Many physicians depend upon giving a dose
of castor oil every day. Prof. P. disap-
proves of this practice

Calomel is the best bitter
Prof. W. is very partial to Serravallo's
bitter recommended in the highest terms for
the latter stages of dysentery & dyspepsia

For typhus his bowels give ca-
stor oil. But should be corroborated.
Anagallis has occasionally been used for
opium. It may be used when opium can-
not be given. Give of extract 4 to 8 grs
of which a table spoon full. The German
are partial to this remedy.

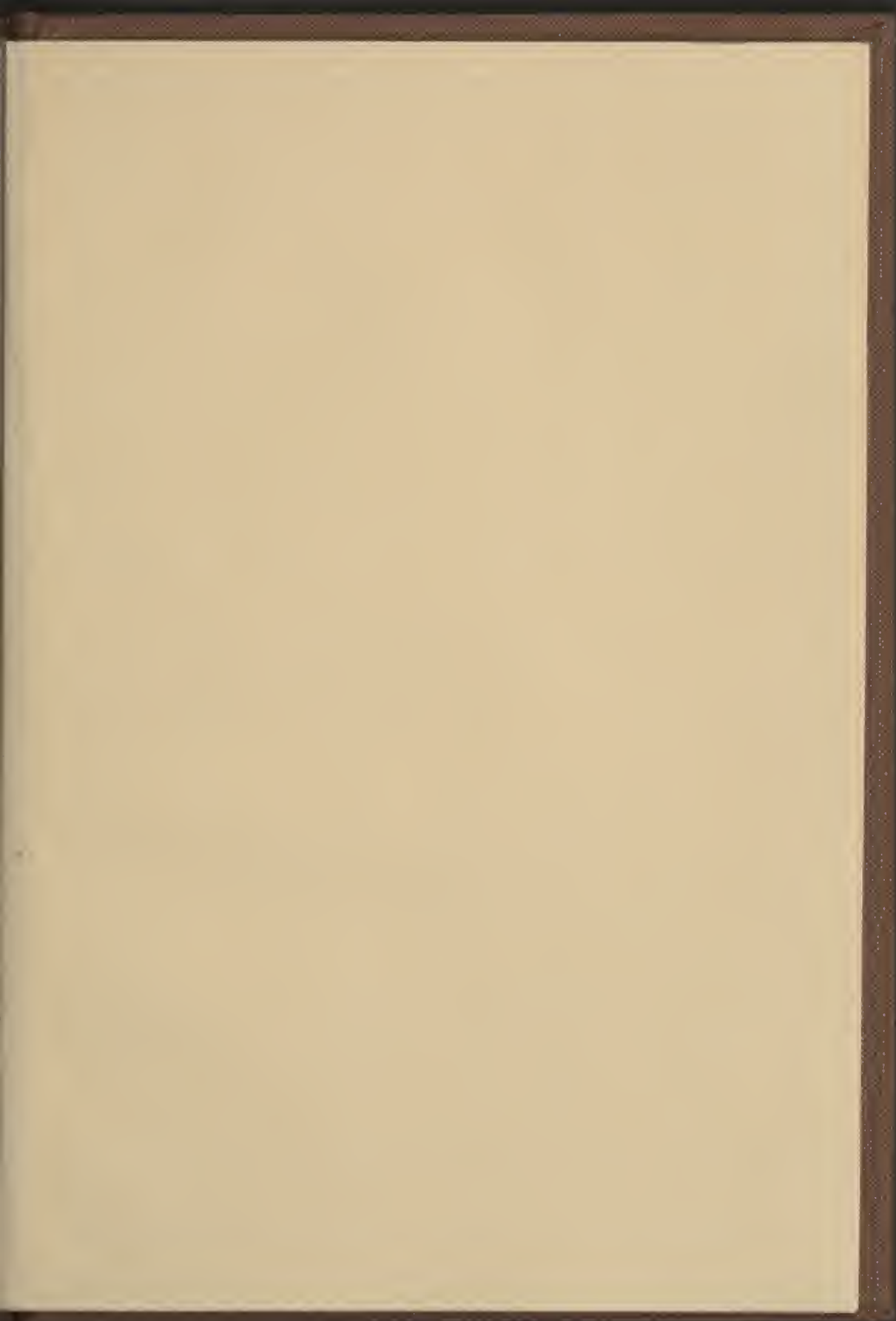
Prof. P. would not give lead as it is
not diaphoretic.

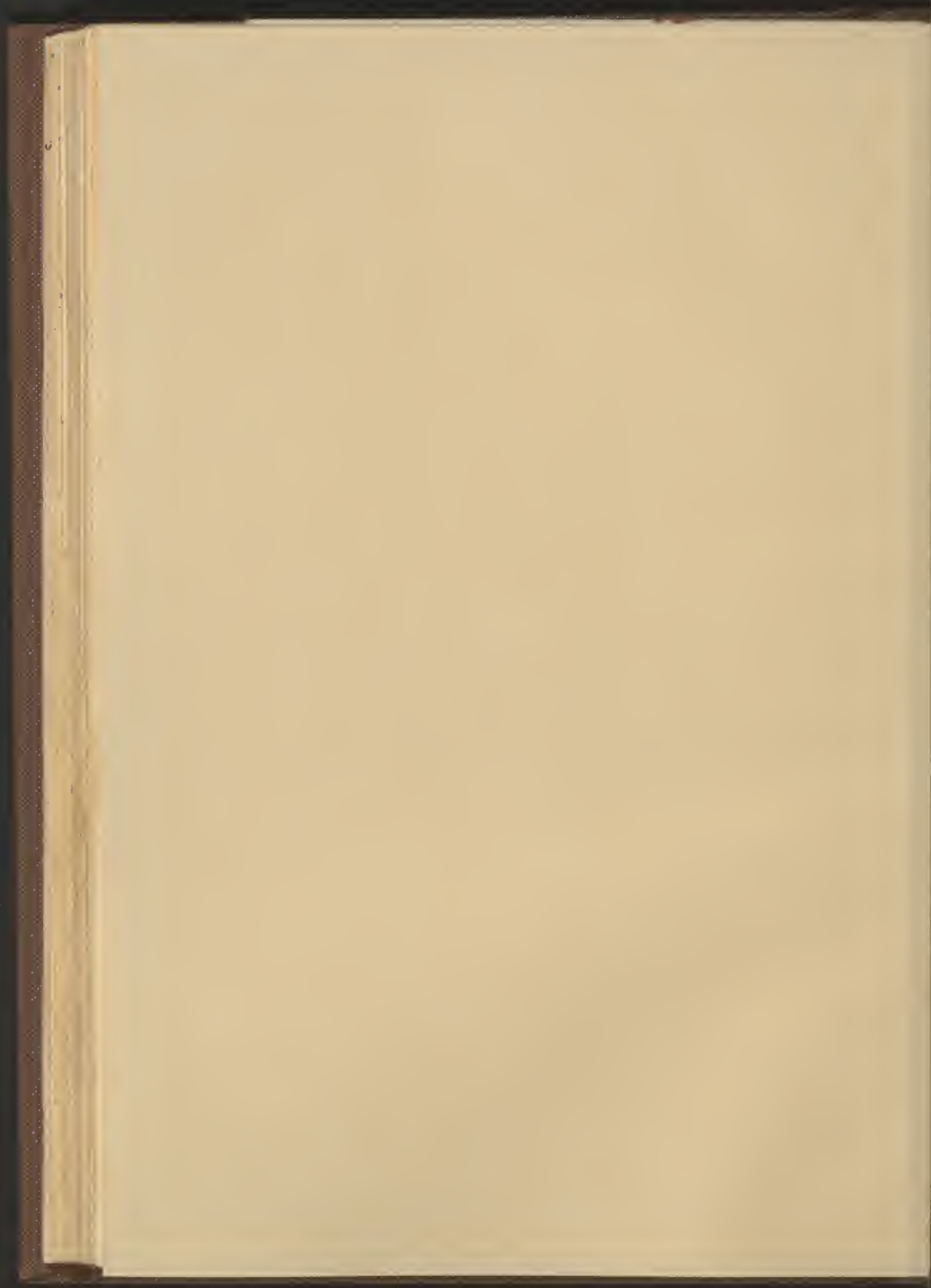
In the latter stages allow fluids
moderately

For colic it is connected with dys-
pepsia & cured by anagallis and alantia
Dr. W. Pottor is acceded in an epidemics.

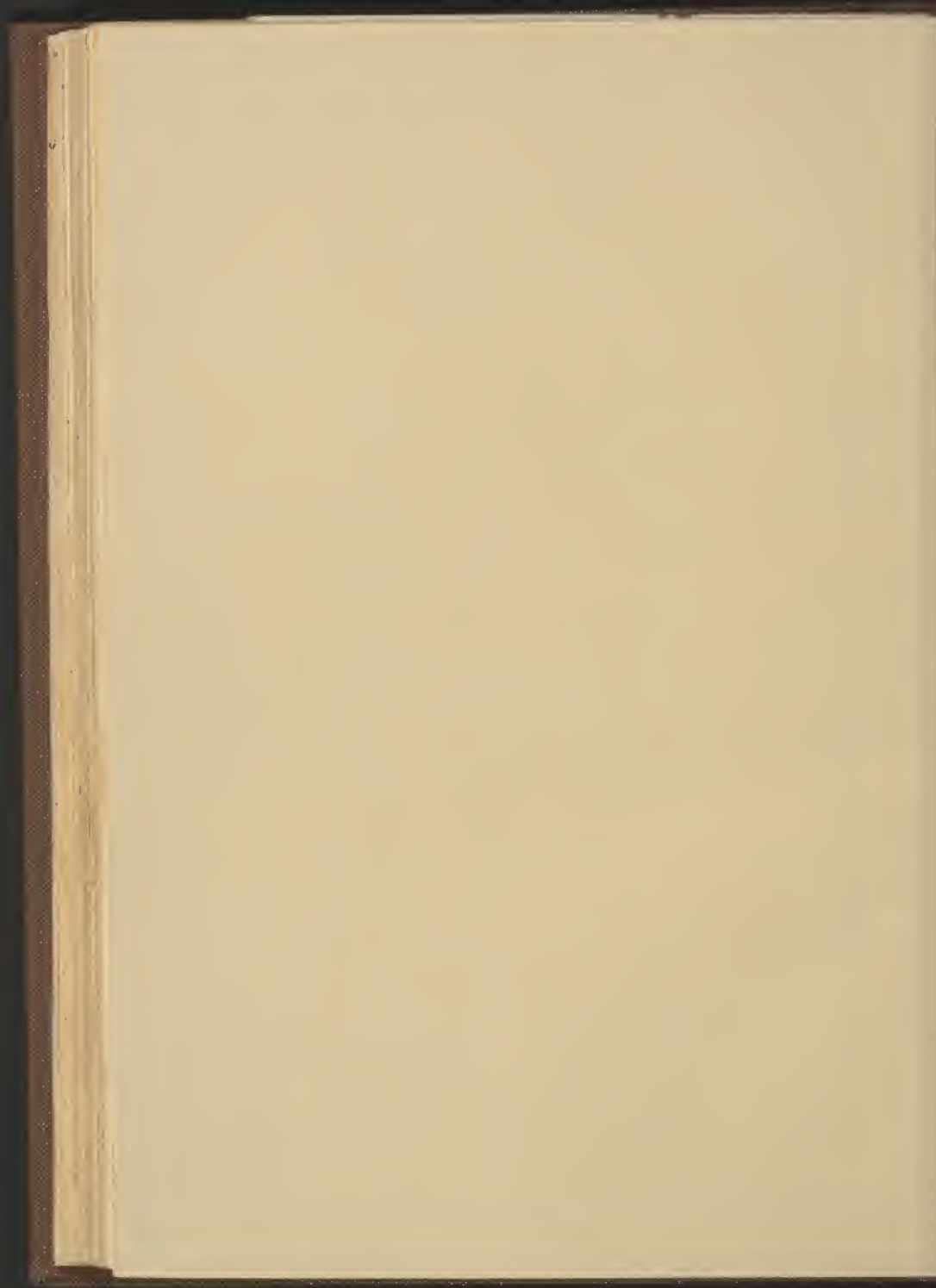
Case - typhoid fever - flannels - Moxley & sol
t. op. once in hour. It finally operated down
ward & cured the disease

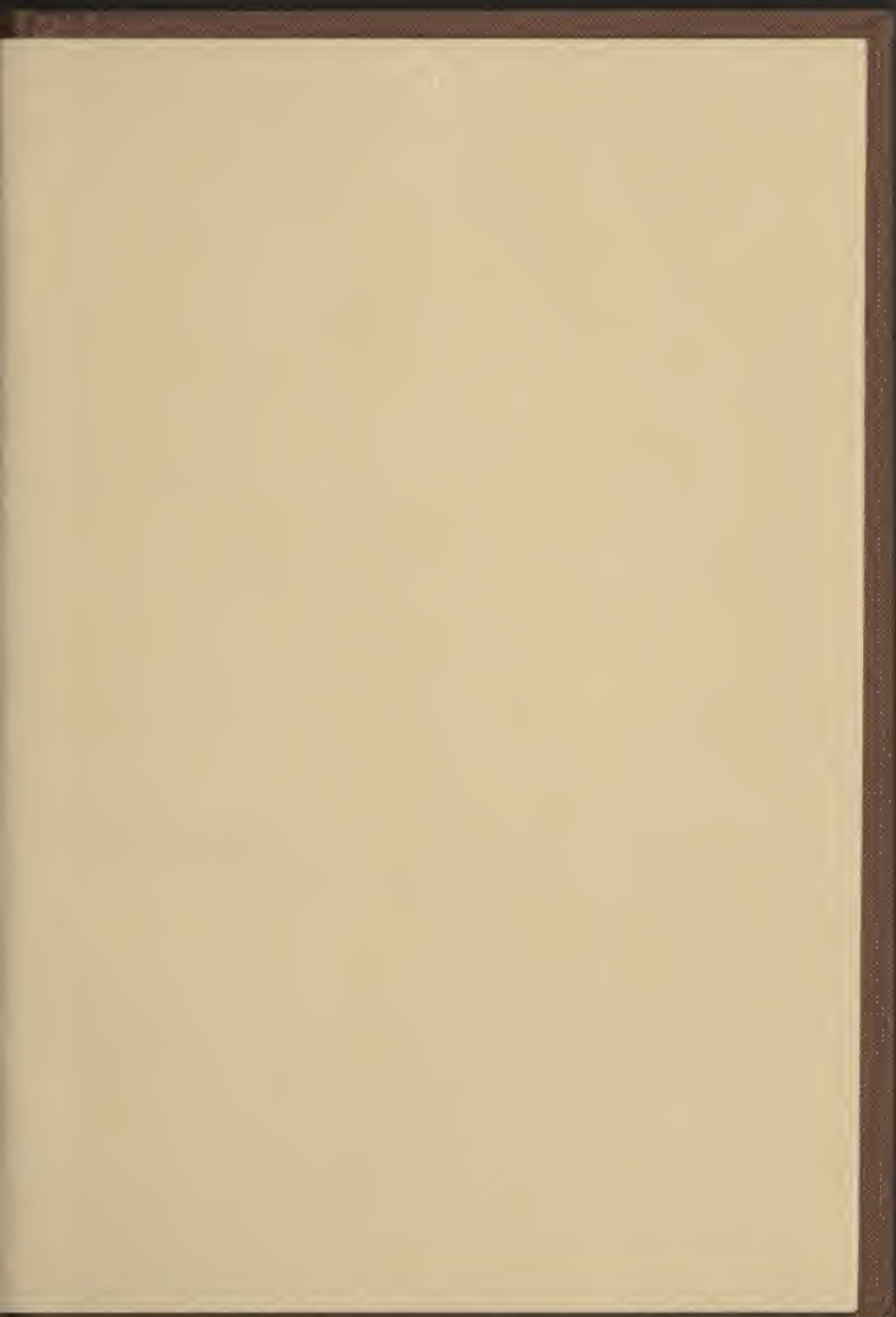
MS
129
H

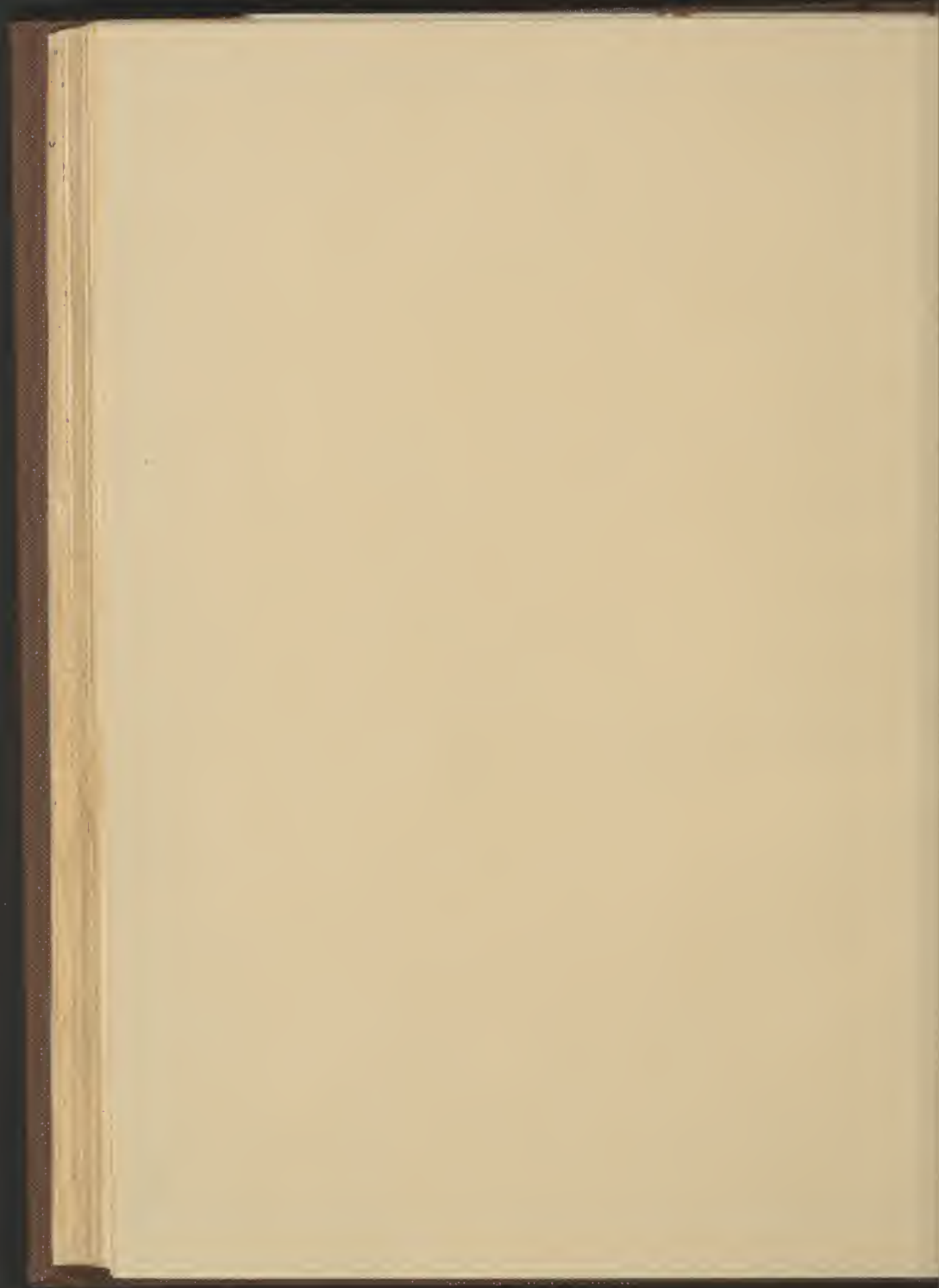




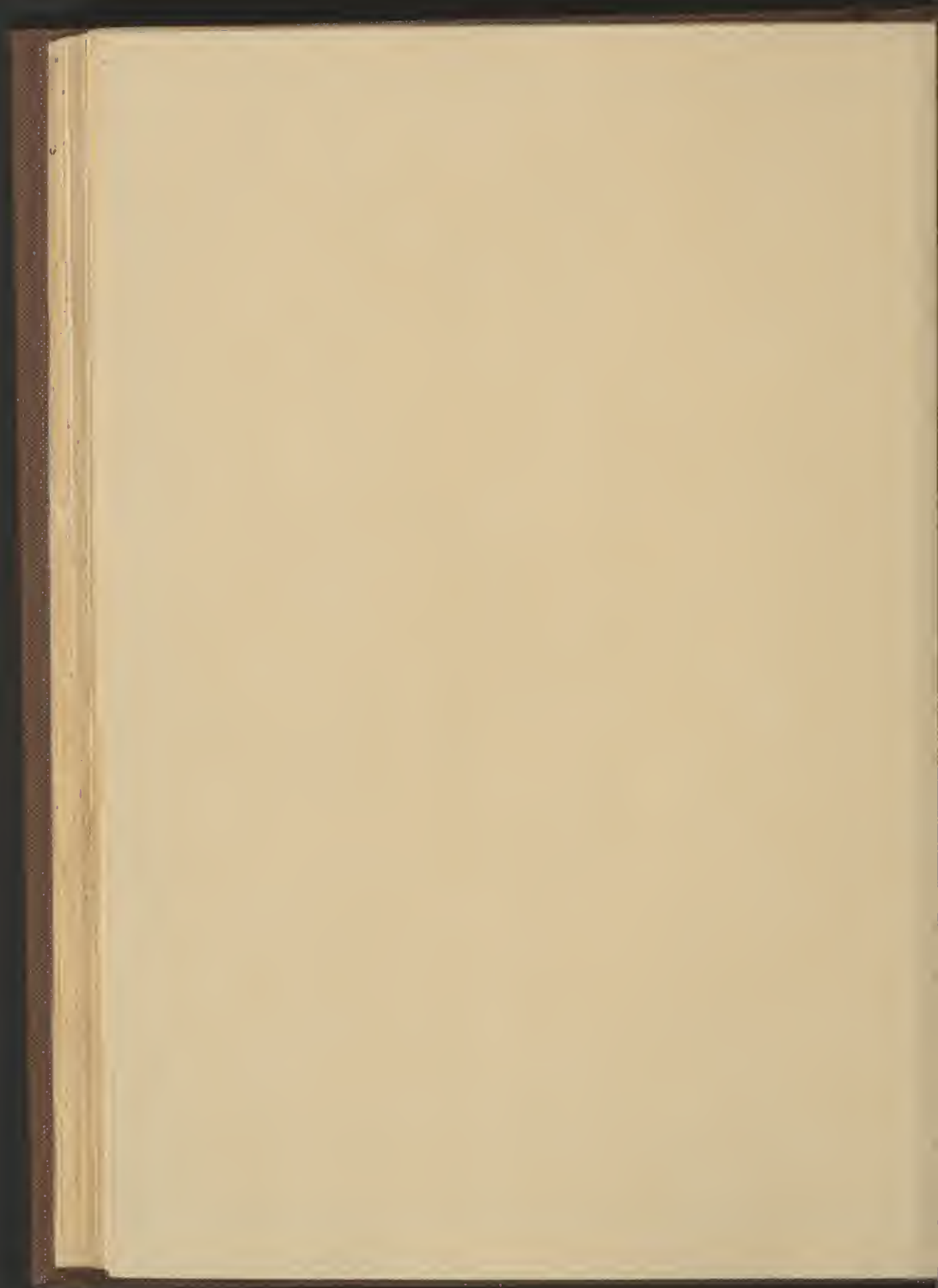


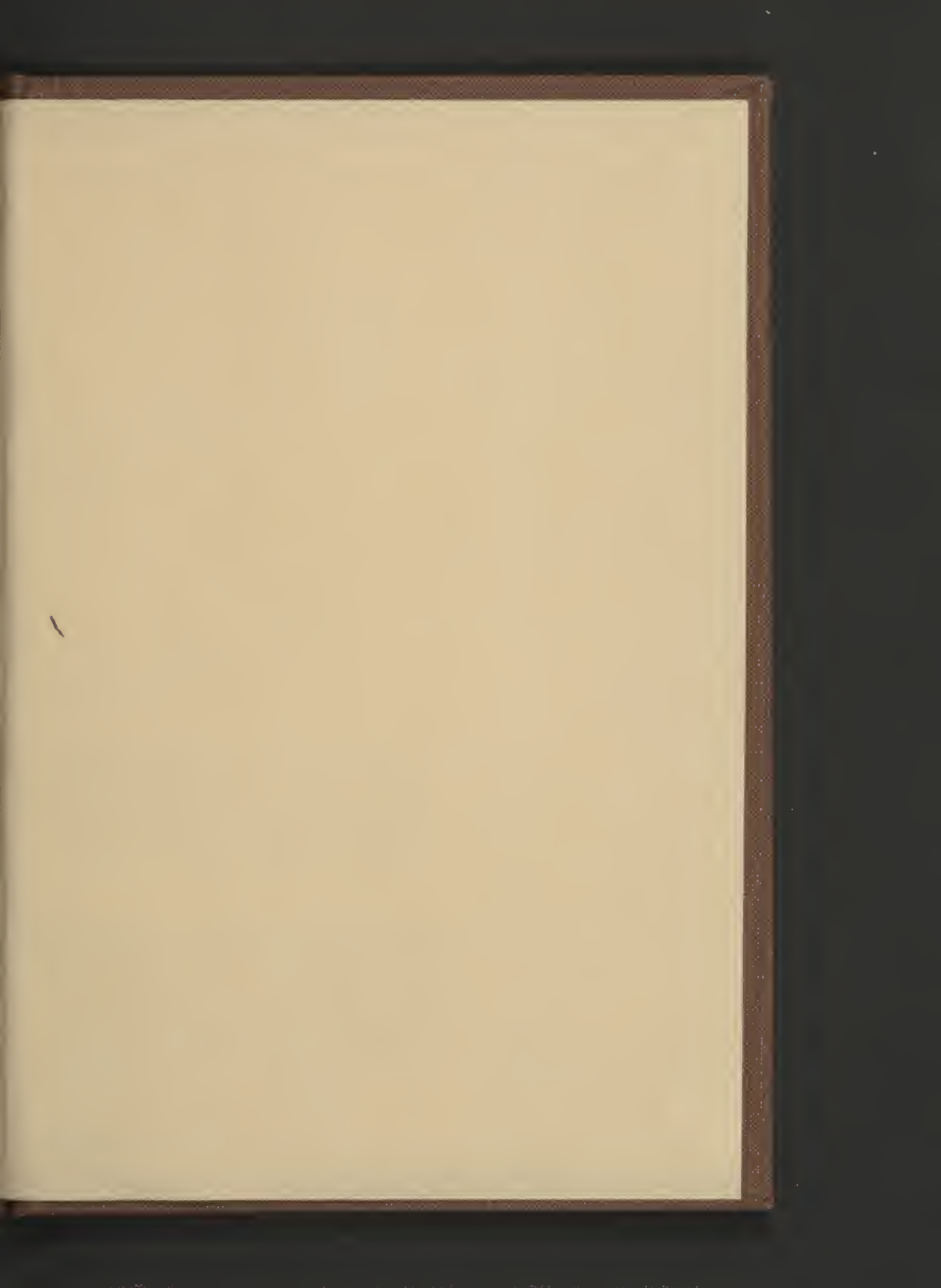


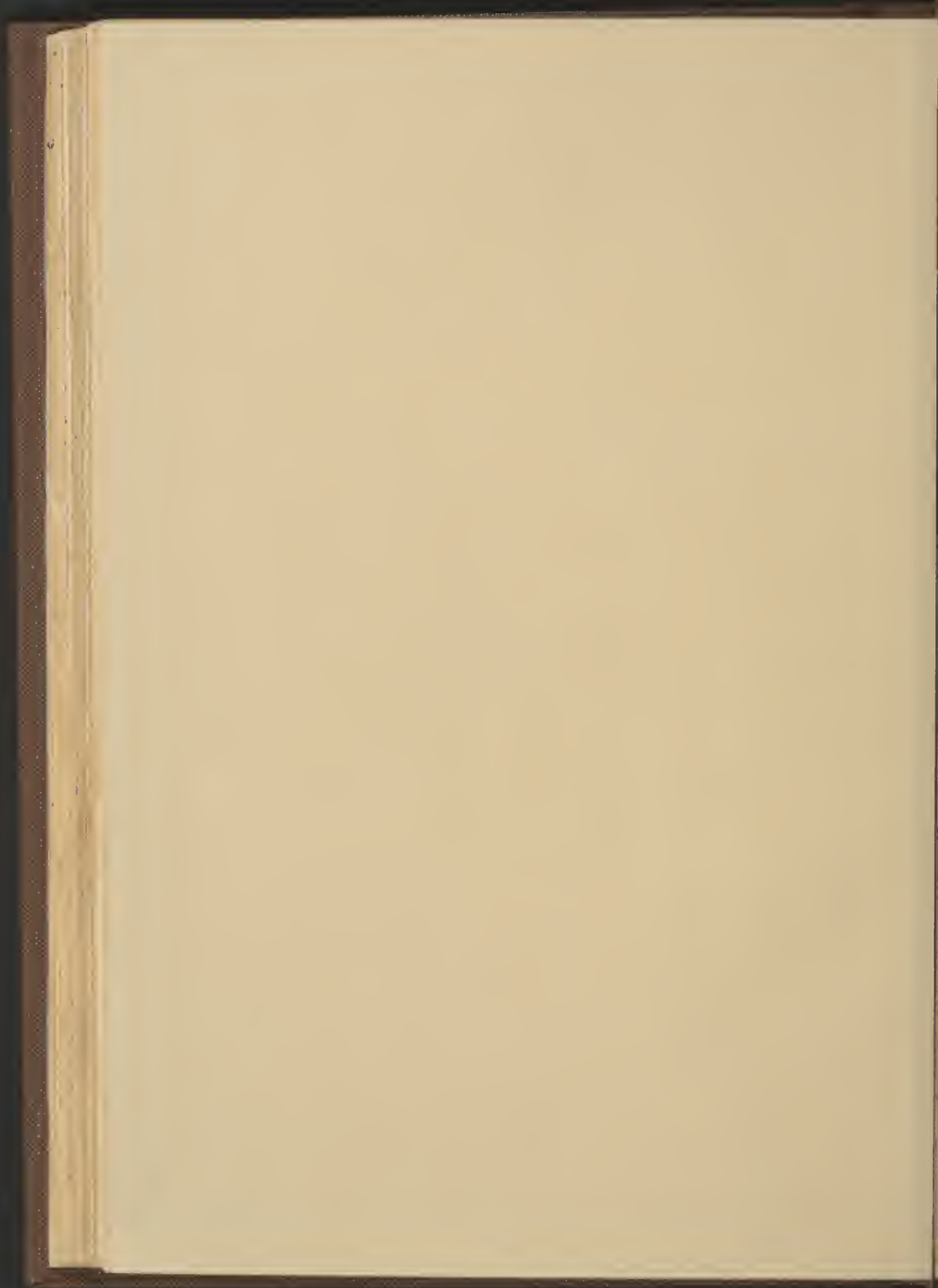












Ives. Tully. Vol. 2.
National Library of Medicine
Bethesda, MD

Condition On Receipt: The half leather and decorated paper binding was extremely dirty, worn, abraded, deteriorated and powdery, particularly at the corners, edges, endcaps and joints. The joints and internal hinges were partially broken. The sewing was loose in places, and several of the pages were detached from the text block. The pages were torn, dirty, discolored, acidic, weak and brittle. The manuscript inks present were acidic and varied in intensity.

Treatment: The volume was collated and disbound. The inks were tested for solubility. The head, tail and pages were dry cleaned and washed and then buffered (deacidified) with magnesium bicarbonate solution. Tears were mended and folds guarded where necessary with Japanese paper and rice starch paste. The volume was sewn on linen tapes with linen thread. Windsor handmade paper ends with a linen hinge were attached. The volume was case bound in full cloth. Title information and lines were stamped in gold foil onto the spine.

Northeast Document Conservation Center
April 1986
SQ:SO/JN/MW

